

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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U.S. SENATOR CRITICIZES MARKET-OPENING MOVES

OW270351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 26 KYODO -- Senator John Danforth has severely criticized Japanese market-opening moves, saying they have presented no new policies. Speaking at a Senate plenary session Thursday, the Missouri senator, who chairs the international trade subcommittee, said the new Japanese Government trade program is only a rehash of several old packages to ease market access for foreign products. Japan's trade measures for individual products are not enough, Danforth said, and added that only a complete policy change opening the entire market and a firm will to see the policy through would suffice.

He said Japan announced packages of tariff reductions and other measures for individual products seven times in 1981 and 1982, but that these programs will not work effectively as long as the Japanese are inclined to restrict imports. He said his bill aims at persuading Japan to improve "unfair" trade practices by threatening retaliation is not protectionist legislation. He expressed hope that the Senate will pass the bill next week.

BANK EXPECTS TRADE SURPLUS TO INCREASE IN 1985

OW261033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO -- Japan will continue to show large surpluses in its trade and current account balances in the 1985 fiscal year ending next March 31, according to a Bank of Japan report released Friday. "Further aggravation of the trade friction issues represents a serious concern," said the central bank's quarterly review of recent economic and monetary trends. The report also predicted that Japan's economic growth will show a slight slowdown in the latter half of the current fiscal year although it is expected to continue stable growth in general.

The Bank of Japan predicts an inflation-adjusted economic growth rate of 4-4.6 percent for fiscal 1985, bank officials said. The government has forecast a 4.6 percent growth against 5.7 percent in fiscal 1984. Referring to Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. which totaled 37 billion dollars in 1984, the report said the surplus will continue to account for the largest portion of Japan's overall trade surplus. The report attributed the projected expansion of the country's trade surplus to sluggish imports and reduced import prices reflecting deteriorating overseas material markets.

Exports are projected to slow down due to a slowdown in the U.S. economy and a predicted slackening of exports to China in the second half of fiscal 1985 because of a drop in that country's foreign exchange reserves. Japan scored a trade surplus of 45.6 billion dollars and a current account surplus of 37 billion dollars in fiscal 1984, both record highs. On domestic demand, the Bank of Japan said private plant and equipment investment will remain firm and personal spending will show moderate growth in the second half due to wage raises.

PANELISTS CLASH ON TRADE, CURRENCY POLICIES

OW261305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 26 KYODO -- Susumu Nikaido, vice president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said here Friday that there would be a crack in Western unity if the United States opts for protectionism.



Speaking at the final day meeting of the International Democratic Union, a group of conservative political parties, Nikaido said U.S. congressional moves to impose surcharge on imports and pass punitive legislation against Japan run counter to Japanese efforts to open its markets further.

If U.S. Congress approves such measures, Nikaido said, the solidarity of the Western world would suffer an unrecoverable blow. He said the effect of such U.S. congressional actions would not be confined to the economic field alone but also would create a crack in Western unity.

Nikaido said the Liberal-Democratic Party realized privatization of the telegraph and telephone and tobacco corporations and is now trying to convert the Japanese national railways to private ownership in an attempt to prevent the government from engaging in excessive intervention. He said the conservative party is striving to ease governmental restrictions in order to make good use of private sector vitality. Nikaido, however, said there are some items that have to be under government control for the sake of protecting the Japanese people.

#### Nikaido Refutes Thatcher on Yen

OW270109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 26 KYODO -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher charged Friday that Japan is deliberately maintaining the yen at a low value in relation to the dollar. Susumu Nikaido, vice president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said, however, that Mrs. Thatcher's contention was groundless.

The British prime minister spoke at the final day session of the International Democratic Union (IDU), a group of conservative political parties.

According to Japanese sources at the session on economic issues, Mrs. Thatcher noted that Japan's trade surplus is nearing 50 billion dollars, and that although Japan had a huge trade surplus and extremely low inflation, it was artificially holding down the value of the yen. She said that protectionist pressure on Japan would continue to rise unless Japan tackled the problem.

Nikaido, who attended the IDU meeting as his party's representative, immediately asked to speak and said there was no foundation to Mrs. Thatcher's contention. The British prime minister, however, refused to concede, saying that finance ministers of almost all Western nations had a similar view. She told Nikaido that she had no intention of withdrawing her remarks. Nikaido, the sources said, proposed to end the debate by saying that he would write her a letter explaining Japan's position. Mrs. Thatcher said she would look forward to reading it.

The British leader also touched on the closed nature of Japanese markets. She said Europe is less productive than Japan, but it has to face Japan's inefficient distribution system. She said Japan could make use of Europe's highly efficient distribution system.

Following the meeting, the 20 conservative leaders from 20 countries who attended called on U.S. Vice President George Bush at the White House.

**Komoto: Japan Shares Blame on Yen**

OW270821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., July 26 KYODO -- Japan is partly responsible for the weakness of the Japanese currency against the dollar, which has the effect of boosting Japan's exports to the United States, a senior cabinet minister said Saturday. The remarks by Toshio Komoto, the minister in charge of Japan's external economic relations, at a policy seminar here, contrast with the generally accepted view among business and government circles in Japan that high interest rates in the U.S. are primarily responsible for the dollar's strength. The morning session of the two-day seminar sponsored by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) was devoted entirely to Japan's external economic relations.

Both Komoto and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, who also spoke at the seminar, agreed that Japan should boost the value of the yen in a bid to correct its trade surplus but denied that the Japanese Government is deliberately holding down the yen's value against the dollar. They made the denials in response to remarks attributed to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that Japan was holding down the value of the yen in order to make Japanese goods more competitive overseas.

"This is entirely a misunderstanding" Komoto said. He is known to feel that basic Japanese policies like that on exchange rates are still not understood by other countries. However, instead of blaming the U.S. for the high dollar, Komoto said the weakness of domestic demand in Japan together with Japan's export-led growth is also responsible for the weakness of the yen. "This is something we should also reflect upon," Komoto said, citing how the recent slowdown of the U.S. economy had contributed to an appreciation of the value of the yen against the dollar. Komoto, however, disagreed with Takeshita over the effect that domestic demand, particularly in the field of public investment, could have on the trade imbalance.

Takeshita, who is known to support a tight budgetary policy, said a public investment of 3 trillion yen would only generate 1.3 billion dollars in additional imports. Both Takeshita and Komoto, however, expressed support for a major tax cut to stimulate the domestic economy.

Komoto said the government would shift its attention toward expanding domestic demand after the announcement of trade liberalization measures in the action program next Tuesday. Komoto, who favors an expansionist fiscal policy, said the government should provide tax relief in order to boost capital investment in the private sector. Tax incentives should give a boost to private investment, which came to 45 trillion yen last year, or double public work spending, he said. Komoto said the government should bring about a tax cut "as early as possible." On the potential size of the tax cut, he said 6 trillion yen would be necessary in order to be effective in priming the economy.

**U.S. SUBMARINE 'BIRMINGHAM' ENTERS YOKOSUKA**

OW280622 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Yokosuka, July 28 KYODO -- The U.S. atomic-powered submarine Birmingham arrived at the Yokosuka naval base Sunday. It is not known how long the 6,000-ton vessel manned by a crew of 130 will stay here.



The Birmingham, a Los Angeles class vessel, is to be equipped with Tomahawk nuclear missiles in the future. Another U.S. nuclear-powered submarine, the 6,000-ton San Francisco, which arrived here last Friday, left the base Sunday morning. The San Francisco is also of the Los Angeles class.

#### XT-4 TRAINING PLANE MAKES FIRST TEST FLIGHT

OW290337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0325 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Gifu, July 29 KYODO -- The first Japan's next-generation medium-speed training aircraft underwent its first test flight at the Air Self-Defense Force's Gifu base in central Japan Monday. The XT-4 trainer, successor to the current T-33 trainer, has been domestically developed since 1981. The first XT-4, completed at the Gifu plant of Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd., is scheduled to be delivered to the Defense Agency in late December after undergoing a series of test flights. The T-33 planes, now numbering about 180, will be gradually replaced by the XT-4 trainers. During the first 28-minute test flight, the trainer flew over the base and its vicinity at an hourly speed of about 320 kilometers at an altitude of up to 4,500 meters.

#### SOVIET PATROL SEIZES HOKKAIDO FISHING BOAT

OW280749 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Sapporo, July 28 KYODO -- A Japanese fishing boat was seized and its four crewmen taken into custody by a Soviet patrol while fishing off Hokkaido on Saturday night, maritime safety authorities here reported Sunday. It is the eighth Japanese fishing boat to be seized by the Soviets in the area since January. The boat, the 19-ton No. 21 Yoshijin Maru, was fishing some 15 kilometers off Kunashiri, one of the Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido.

#### PRC'S GU MU, OTHERS ARRIVE IN TOKYO FOR TALKS

OW290817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu arrived here Monday as head of an eight-member Chinese cabinet mission for regular talks with Japanese Government officials. Japanese and Chinese cabinet ministers will meet Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss international and bilateral affairs, Japanese officials said.

The Chinese delegation includes Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian; Finance Minister Wang Bingqian; Lu Dong, minister of the State Economic Commission; Song Jian, minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade; He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries; and Communications Minister Qian Yongchang.

Japanese ministers attending will be Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe; Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita; Moriyoshi Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Keiji Murata, minister of international trade and industry; Transport Minister Tokuo Yamashita; Economic Planning Agency chief Ippei Kaneko and Reichi Takeuchi, director general of the Science and Technology Agency.

The Chinese ministers will also meet business leaders before returning to Beijing on August 3. During the meeting, the two countries will sign a nuclear cooperation agreement which will open the way for Japan to export atomic power plants to China, the officials said.



ROK FOREIGN MINISTER VOICES 'CONCERN' TO ABE

OW270335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong expressed concern here Saturday over the possibility of dramatic thaw in Japan-North Korea relations, but stopped short of opposing a flight for North Korean athletes to Kobe next month. Yi also sought "an improvement" in the treatment of Korean residents in Japan in a 1 1/2-hour meeting with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe at the Iikura guest house.

Abe assured Yi that the Japanese decision to authorize a North Korean flight carrying a sports delegation to the Universiade in Kobe in late August does not alter Japan's pro-South Korea policy, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said. About 140 North Korean athletes and officials are expected to participate in the Kobe games August 24-September 4. The South Korean foreign minister sought restraint in Japanese dealings with Pyongyang, pointing to "the concern in our country about a rapid improvement in relations" between Japan and North Korea, which do not have diplomatic relations.

The ministry official said Abe, referring to revised fingerprinting requirements for foreign residents of Japan, said that the roughly 700,000 Korean residents here should honor Japanese law. Japanese and South Korean officials will meet in Seoul August 13 to discuss the fingerprinting issue, which Yi warned could have an adverse effect on future Japan-South Korean relations. During that meeting, Japanese officials said, the status of third and younger generations of Koreans born in Japan will be taken up under the existing pact, which calls for the start of consultations over the problem by 1991.

Yi told Abe his country will be seeking "tangible results" from a Japan-South Korea ministerial meeting in Seoul August 29-30. One thing that could come from this high-level meeting is the initialing of a science and technology cooperation pact, Japanese officials said. Specifically, the Seoul government is asking Japan to boost the number of trainees accepted from South Korea and improve and extend the present training program to high technology fields, the officials added. The two countries will hold a two-day meeting on the projected science and technology agreement and the training program in Seoul August 9-10.

Abe recalled that he had proposed, during a recent meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers, that South Korea be given the status of an observer in future deliberations on Asia-Pacific cooperation in economic development. Yi responded that he had offered South Korean assistance in promotion of human resources in talks with his counterparts in Malaysia and Singapore.

NUCLEAR AUTHORITY ADOPTS LASER FUEL ENRICHMENT

OW261041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Friday partially revised its energy research and development program by adopting the U.S.-developed laser method for nuclear fuel enrichment for practical application. So far, the governmental Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. conducted R and D on the centrifugal separation method for nuclear fuel enrichment. The government also made a guarded statement about the proposed but controversial ocean dumping of low-level radioactive waste in consideration of international repercussions. The government said land dumping of such waste will begin in 1991.

429th MAC MEETING HELD; NORTH SUBMITS PROPOSALS

SK290330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0205 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] The 429th meeting of the MAC is now being held at Panmunjom, at the request of our side.

At the meeting, our side put forth a proposal for guaranteeing security in the MAC Headquarters area and the withdrawal of arms [from the MAC Headquarters area] as an important and practical measure to guarantee a favorable environment and condition for North-South talks and overcoming the prevailing tense situation. Our side demanded that the U.S. side respond to this.

At the meeting, first of all, Major General Yi Tae-ho, our side's senior member, noted the purport of the new proposal put forth this time. He said: Beginning with the delivery of our relief goods to the South Korean flood victims last autumn, dialogues and talks have been provided between the North and the South. At the moment, the Red Cross talks and the economic talks are underway, and the preliminary contacts for North-South parliamentary talks are being held. This is a good indication and welcome event.

The North-South dialogue will make affirmative contributions to removing the mistrust and misunderstanding repeatedly accumulated during the 40 years of national division, to promoting national reconciliation and trust, and to reducing tension. The North-South dialogue is also valuable for the MAC. Thus, if one genuinely wants to see tension reduced, war prevented, and peace and peaceful reunification achieved in Korea, one should not spare efforts to make North-South dialogue proceed successfully.

What is important at this point is to refrain from doing such things as inciting confrontation or aggravating tension, but rather to provide a favorable environment and condition for the talks. As shown by the process of North-South dialogue held in the past, under circumstances in which confrontation and tension are aggravated, dialogue can never achieve success and cannot escape the fate of ultimate failure.

The MAC Headquarters area is located in a very important position in terms of the North-South talks. North-South talks are being held in the conference room area in the MAC Headquarters area. The delegates to the North-South Red Cross talks, their entourage members, and reporters come and go to and from the South and the North through the MAC Headquarters area. More persons will come and go in this way in the future.

Our two sides should guarantee a peaceful environment in the conference room area in order to responsibly guarantee their safety and to ensure that the North-South dialogue proceeds well. By so doing, our two sides can fulfill our responsibility.

Of course, our two sides have held many meetings in the past, and have taken a series of measures concerning the matter to prevent the recurrence of incidents in this area. In particular, after the Panmunjom incident in 1976, because of our active proposal, a measure was taken to separate the security guard personnel of the two sides from each other in the Joint Security Area, with the Military Demarcation Line between them. Such a measure has made a certain contribution to reducing tension in this area and preventing clashes between the security guard personnel of the two sides.

However, the shooting incident that occurred at Panmunjom on 23 November of last year showed that such a measure as has already been taken by our two sides thus far cannot, alone, decisively prevent the recurrence of incidents and clashes in this area.



Realistically, the atmosphere in the MAC Headquarters area is still tense. Also, the danger of armed clashes still exists. Many military personnel armed with heavy and automatic weapons are deployed at all times, and the guard posts, too, are fortified in the MAC Headquarters area, including the Joint Security Area.

It is not good to see many armed personnel concentrated and automatic and heavy weapons installed in this confined area. This in itself could bring about a big clash. In actuality, since the shooting incident occurred on 23 November last year, as many as some 370 cases involving various violations have taken place in this area. Such a development aggravates the situation in the Joint Security Area.

If a clash occurred in this area again, where a shooting has already taken place, it -- similar to the shooting incident of 23 November last year -- will again create a grave obstacle for the North-South dialogue and aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme.

Many persons, including the members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] who are staying here, have expressed their deep concern over the situation currently prevailing in this area. There is reason for this concern.

Our side's senior member stressed the urgent need to take a new practical measure in the MAC Headquarters area with a view to reducing the prevailing tension and guaranteeing a favorable environment and condition for the North-South dialogue. He put forth the following proposal:

The proposal for the guarantee of the security in and for the withdrawal of arms from the MAC Headquarters area:

1. The two sides shall destroy all military structures and guard posts in the MAC Headquarters area respectively and remove all heavy and automatic weapons.
2. The two sides shall reduce the number of security guard personnel in the MAC Headquarters area to 30 each and limit the number of security guard personnel in the Joint Security Area to not more than 10 respectively.
3. The two sides shall limit the weapons carried by security guard personnel in the MAC Headquarters area to handguns and see to it that no weapons will be carried in the Joint Security Area.
4. After removing all military structures, guard posts, and heavy and automatic weapons from the MAC Headquarters area, the two sides shall investigate the relevant results by dispatching the (?No. 2) team of the Joint Supervision Team and have this team accompanied by the members of the NNSC.

The MAC Headquarters area covers the northern and southern boundaries of the DMZ with the Panmunjom conference site at its center and both sides of the road from Kaesong to Seoul, covering an area of about 9.5 square km. Located in this area are the MAC conference room and administrative organizations, quarters and offices of the delegations of the NNSC and other buildings, and security guard posts of the enemy and our side.

Pursuant to the agreement of both sides, 100 civil administrative policemen from each side are supposed to conduct the work of guarding and of security, carrying handguns or rifles in this area, with 35 of them assigned to the Joint Security Area. The problem is that the agreement of both sides is being seriously violated at present in this area, creating a grave situation.



The senior member of our side said: If our side's new proposal is realized, the military facilities, guard posts, and heavy and automatic weapons will be completely removed from the MAC Headquarters area. In the Joint Security Area, in particular, the very small number of 10 security personnel, instead of 35 armed personnel, will maintain order only, without carrying rifles, handguns, or any arms for that matter. In the areas of the MAC Headquarters, except for the Joint Security Area, 20 security personnel of both sides, instead of 65, will guard the quarters of the NNSC delegations and other buildings deemed necessary and patrol, carrying handguns only, keeping themselves far apart from each other.

If this is realized, the security of the MAC Headquarters area will be ensured in a dependable manner, and North-South talks and our meetings will be held here in a peaceful atmosphere. Also, the security and the free activity of the members of the MAC and NNSC and the members participating in North-South talks, reporters, and spectators who enter this area will be firmly guaranteed. This will, in particular, greatly contribute to resolving distrust and misunderstanding between both sides and easing tension.

The senior member of our side said that, thus, the proposal for ensuring security in and the withdrawal of arms from the MAC Headquarters area will be an important practical step to provide an advantageous atmosphere and condition for North-South dialogue and to achieve a breakthrough in the prevailing tension.

The senior member of our side then proposed to the U.S. side that this matter be discussed at a closed-door secretaries' meeting in order to thoroughly exchange opinions regarding our proposal and to discuss it in a more serious atmosphere.

The meeting continues.

#### KPA GENERAL'S ARTICLE ON U.S. WAR PREPARATIONS

SK270955 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0847 GMT 26 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 26 July article by KPA General Comrade Kim Kwang-chin: "The U.S. Imperialists Should Realize That Nuclear Weapons and Military Buildup Are Not Almighty"]

[Text] It has been 32 years since our people won a historic victory in the fatherland liberation war. However, durable peace has not been guaranteed in our country today, and the danger of new war has increased with the passage of time. The U.S. imperialists have continuously stepped up maneuvers to start a new aggressive war by violently violating agreed provisions in the Armistice Agreement and by continuing to occupy South Korea. The situation has developed to a dangerous phase, resembling that which existed on the eve of the past fatherland liberation war.

The past Korean war was a most piratical, barbarous, and aggressive war provoked by the U.S. imperialists to convert all of Korea into their colony and military base. What the U.S. imperialist war maniacs calculated in the Korean war was to occupy our republic at a stroke by resorting to supremacy in military technology and strength. To achieve this end, the U.S. imperialists for the Korean war deployed a vast force totalling more than 2 million, including their crack divisions, troops from 15 countries which followed them, South Korean puppet army troops, and sophisticated military hardware.

In a military sense, the fatherland liberation war of our people against aggression by the U.S. imperialists was a very difficult one for the Korean people and for the People's Army. In this war our people and the People's Army performed unprecedented military miracles.

The victory in the fatherland liberation war was the brilliant victory of the profound military ideas and tactics of the respected and beloved Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il-song and was the fruition of the heroic struggle of our people and the People's Army firmly united around the party and the leader.

The U.S. imperialists suffered a very miserable defeat in the Korean war, and the myth about the might and greatness of the rascals was shattered to pieces. This afforded a lesson to the rascals that they could not undermine the might of the Korean people and the People's Army with technological superiority. If anyone possesses reason, he will not forget such a historic lesson. However, the development of the situation today shows that the U.S. imperialists have forgotten the lesson of the bitter defeat they suffered in the Korean war.

What is noteworthy in the recent political and military moves between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique is that an aggressive and offensive tinge has become much more brazen. The U.S. imperialists have ignored our proposal for discussing matters concerning the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. While saying that they agree with our proposal for holding parliamentary talks between the North and South, the South Korean puppets have avoided the question of issuing a declaration of nonaggression by the North and South. This clearly proves that the rascals are not interested in peace and peaceful reunification and that they have not abandoned a policy of confrontation and war. Our people and the People's Army are acutely watching such a wicked move of the rascals with high vigilance.

It is the sacred duty of our People's Army, struggling to achieve the cause of justice and peace, to smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to provoke a new war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The KPA and the Korean people will continuously and tenaciously struggle against the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, will safeguard peace in Korea by checking and frustrating the enemy's machinations to provoke a war, and will achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail.

The KPA is a true people's armed force that safeguards the sovereignty of the country and the people and the happiness of the people. Peace is the aim of the People's Army in its struggle. We know well that such a peace can only be achieved through struggle against the aggressors.

The new characteristics of the military and aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists are not merely confined to an increase in weapons and military manpower strength, but the qualitative composition, deployment, and strategic and tactical use of these weapons and manpower strength has also assumed a much more offensive and destructive nature. The U.S. imperialists have continuously deployed offensive-type military hardware in South Korea and in the area surrounding our country and have consistently developed the content and nature of deploying military forces and of war exercises, including the "Team Spirit" military exercise, to one designed to attack the northern half of the republic.

Today the tactical plan and command system of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and the South Korean puppet army have been reorganized and strengthened, and the aggressive armed forces have been reorganized into offensive-type ones and have increased rapidly. In South Korea's military composition, the importance of special task forces capable of launching suicide operations against the northern half of the republic has increased greatly, and their numerical strength has reached 180,000. Many army units deployed in the corridor area for movement toward operational zones in the event of the outbreak of war, including the 65th puppet reserve division, have successively moved to frontline areas.



As a result, more than 80 to 90 percent of the puppet army, along with the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, has been deployed forward in the combat zone near the Military Demarcation Line. Thus, they have adopted a complete posture for launching offensive operations at any time. The rascals have even allotted the target areas for an attack on the northern half of the republic to the battalions, regiments, divisions, and corps of the puppet army and have distributed military maps of the area of the northern half among Army officials. Thus, they have completed preparations for an attack on the target areas.

The thing which we should not overlook is the fact that the nuclear weapons the U.S. imperialists have deployed in South Korea and on waters surrounding it as well as the capability to carry these weapons far go beyond the area of the Korean peninsula. They are trying to complete a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea in its final phase and to drag the South Korean puppets into the work of implementing the notorious "star wars" plan.

The U.S. imperialists have already deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, neutron bombs, and F-16 fighter bombers in South Korea. They are even trying to deploy there B-52 strategic bombers and medium- and long-range offensive-type missiles, such as Pershing-II missiles. At the same time, intelligence, communications, and military personnel have been exchanged between Japan and South Korea with the U.S. imperialists as the axis, and the centralization of operational commands and military exercises has been achieved between the two countries. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries recently decided to conduct a joint military exercise of the offensive F-16 fighter bomber detachments of the U.S. Air Force occupying South Korea and the fighters of Japan's Self-Defense Forces over the sea east of Korea. Japan and the South Korean puppets have agreed to have Japanese naval fleets and puppet naval fleets mutually visit the ports of the opposite side.

From a military viewpoint, it is crystal clear at whom the gun muzzle of the U.S. imperialists is aimed at and what it is seeking. Such maneuvers of the rascals will neither be justified nor achieved at a time when the antiwar and antinuclear movement has been carried out vigorously on a worldwide scale to protect peace and when the peace-loving peoples, including the socialist countries, are struggling resolutely against the attempt of the U.S. imperialist to provoke a thermonuclear war, a new world war. Gone is the day when the U.S. imperialists dreamt of world conquest by achieving supremacy in the nuclear and technological sectors and when they threatened someone. An increase in nuclear weapons and in aggressive armed forces is not almighty. The U.S. imperialists should stop committing a megalomaniac mistake and coolly view historic lessons and the situation.

Our inexperienced people and the People's Army won victory in the past fatherland liberation war not because the state of their equipment was better than the rascals' and not because they had greater armed forces but because we had invincible political and ideological strength -- the firm unity of the party, the Army, and the people into a single entity -- and the victorious strategy and tactics delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung. The history of the fatherland liberation war clearly records that Taejon, which was clamorously described by the rascals as an invincible line, was liberated at a stroke by the gallant encircling and offensive operations of the People's Army and that the fall offensive, a new offensive, planned and commanded by the U.S. imperialist war maniacs, who boasted of a long war experience and skilled operational command, ended in an unprecedented defeat.

The U.S. imperialists should correctly understand that the strength of winning a brilliant victory in mercilessly annihilating an enemy superior in strength and in the military and technological sectors has been incomparably strengthened today among our people and in the People's Army.



Today our People's Army has developed into a victorious and invincible revolutionary force as a result of the brilliant imbuing of the entire Army with the chuche idea under the leadership of the party. The ironclad command system of implementing to the end the party's orders and directives through courageously crossing a fiery river and a difficult muddy road and revolutionary discipline have been established firmly in our Army.

The ideological and spiritual state of the officers and men of our People's Army and their anti-imperialist class consciousness is very high. It is the consistent faith of our soldiers to firmly safeguard the revolution by smashing the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists, and the South Korean puppets. Our republic, where the party's self-defense military line has been implemented brilliantly, has virtually been turned into an impregnable fortress. No one will be able to subdue our people because the party, the Army, and the people are firmly united in a single entity, because all members of the Army have become cadre elements and modernized, because all the people have armed themselves, and because the entire country has been fortified. Attempts to threaten and subdue us by resorting to supremacy in nuclear weapons and in strength will only result in the acceleration of self-destruction.

The U.S. imperialists have no reason to continuously occupy South Korea, to incessantly raise commotions about increasing military capabilities, and to maneuver to provoke a new war. The U.S. imperialists should correctly view the trend of the times and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along with them their aggressive forces, including nuclear weapons.

If a new war breaks out in Korea, it will quickly expand to a world war. This will not benefit Japan. Japan should ponder the outcome of its being dragged into the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war and should behave discreetly.

Our People's Army will struggle to the end to guarantee a durable peace in Korea and to protect peace in the Far East, Asia, and the world. If the U.S. imperialists provoke a new aggressive war after all, ignoring the people's unanimous desire and our repeated warnings, they will suffer a miserable defeat, which will be greater than that they experienced in the Korean war.

#### PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

SK270536 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2127 GMT 26 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 27 July editorial: "Let Us, the Entire Nation, Unite To Avert the Danger of War and Accelerate the Cause of Peace and Reunification"]

[Text] Today, we meaningfully mark the 32d anniversary of the victory of the great fatherland liberation war under the militant circumstances in which the whole country is seething with the struggle to glorify the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding as grand festivals of victors, upholding the militant tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address and the slogans of the party Central Committee.

On the occasion of this day, we recollect, with deep emotion, the immortal heroic exploits which our people and the people's Army performed during the days of the fierce war, during which the beloved rivers and land of the fatherland were submerged in a sea of fire, and the day of war victory, which we ushered in amid the great joy and emotion of the entire nation and the world's peace-loving peoples.

The Korean war, which was inflicted on us by the U.S. imperialists, was a rigorous fight to determine our destiny, as far as our people were concerned and was the unprecedentedly most stringent hardship. Our people and the people's Army turned out as one in fighting a death defying fight in the sacred battle for the fatherland and the people, confident of a sure victory under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary anti-Japanese hero and the ever-victorious iron-willed commander, thereby heroically overcoming the difficult hardship of the war, dealing a shameful defeat to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and achieving great victory.

The historic victory, which our people won in the fatherland liberation war, was the brilliant fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal chuche idea, original strategic and tactical policies, and excellent war tactics, and was the proud victory of the invincible might of our people and the people's Army which are firmly united with one ideological will around the party and the leader.

Our people and the people's Army achieved the great victory in the fatherland liberation war, thereby honorably defending our party and the glorious fatherland, the DPRK, safeguarding the peace of Asia and the world, breaking into pieces the myth about the strength and power of the U.S. imperialists, who were boasting of being the most powerful in the world, and starting the downhill slide of the U.S. imperialists.

In fact, the historic victory which our people achieved in the fatherland liberation war was a grand event which recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of the fatherland and the history of the world's anti-imperialist, liberation wars.

The Korean people's just struggle against the armed invasion by the imperialist allied forces, including the U.S. imperialists, received the active support of and encouragement from several hundred million peoples of the world, including those in the socialist countries. During the difficult days of the war, the Chinese people sacrificed their lives for our people by sending a volunteer army under the banner "Resist America, aid Korea." The peoples of the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, and the world's peace-loving peoples gave, with sincerity, support and aid to our people under the noble banner of proletarian internationalism. Our people are grateful for this and will always remember this.

The period up to the present since the boom of war guns stopped in Korea has been the history of changes of the century, during which our people have built the prosperous and flourishing socialist fatherland out of the ashes, in which everything was burned and destroyed, firmly rallying around the party and the leader. This has been the period of the grand nation-saving struggle, during which we have fought on a pan-national scale to remove the miserable fate of national division imposed on us by the U.S. imperialists and achieve the country's reunification.

In accordance with the policies elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and the government of the republic have put forth square and realistic proposals on as many as some 200 occasions to turn the Armistice into a durable peace and realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification, and have made all sincere efforts for their realization.

The struggle for the peace and the peaceful reunification of the country has been strenuously and continuously staged also among the South Korean people.

Due to the obstructionist schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, our nation's long-cherished desire for the fatherland's reunification has not yet been realized.



Far from learning a lesson from the miserable defeat in the Korean war and withdrawing, the U.S. imperialists are viciously enforcing the policy of a colonial military base while continuing to stay in South Korea, and are pertinaciously pursuing the policy of aggression and war with a view to occupying and dominating the whole of Korean with South Korea as a stepping stone.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing the Armed Forces in South Korea on a large scale and are accelerating the modernization of the South Korean puppet army, while declaring the Korean peninsula as their front line of defense. The U.S. imperialists are not only putting approximately 40,000 U.S. forces equipped with up-to-date lethal weapons and the puppet army numbering nearly 1 million on a constant posture for mobilization, but also have deployed notorious neutron bombs, which have already been rejected everywhere in the world, in South Korea, where approximately 1,000 weapons of various kinds are deployed, and are trying to introduce even new medium-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles.

Recently, in South Korea, the general Armed Forces have been reorganized for attack on the basis of new offensive strategies for a northward invasion, more than 80 to 90 percent of the puppet armed forces have been deployed to the forward areas near the Military Demarcation Line, and a special unit composed of 180,000 personnel aimed at launching commando operations against the northern half of the republic has been newly organized. The U.S. imperialists staged the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise -- the 10th of its kind -- in South Korea for 2 and 1/2 months beginning last February, by mobilizing approximately 200,000 U.S. forces and the puppet military personnel. It was a preliminary and a nuclear war exercise aimed at the wholesale, simultaneous attack of our front line and rear areas.

What is more dangerous is the fact that under the purpose of establishing a system for joint attack operations against our republic, the joint exercises between the U.S. Air Force in South Korea and Japan's Air Self-Defense Forces in the skies over the East Sea of our country and the mutual exchanges of port calls between the South Korean puppet naval fleets and the Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Forces are being pushed ahead. This shows that the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea has reached a practical stage.

The following matters, along with the triangular military alliance, which has reached a practical stage, are a dangerous indication that a war of aggression in Korea can be ignited at any time: the arms buildup and armaments with which the U.S. imperialists are pushing ahead while instigating the puppets; the reorganization of the Armed Forces and the deployment of those forces to combat positions in forward areas for the offensive strategies; and the joint military exercises which have been escalated. Because of the endless schemes of aggression by the U.S. imperialists, Korea is becoming today the place where the danger of war is the greatest in the world.

Today, the world's peace-loving peoples, as well as all Korean people, desire to see the tension reduced on the Korean peninsula at an early date, peace guaranteed, and the North-South dialogue successfully proceed, while actively supporting our aboveboard proposals for tripartite talks and for North-South parliamentary talks.

At this very moment, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are further intensifying the scheme to provoke a war. Although they are clamoring about the reduction of tension and peace, their remarks are empty words, hiding their real inner thoughts of traversing the road of disrupting peace and igniting a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists are not only the ringleaders threatening the peace of our country but also the basic obstacle to our fatherland's reunification.



With a view to continuing to hold onto even South Korea alone as their colonial military base by fabricating the two Koreas, the U.S. imperialists make the puppets, on the one hand, carry out propaganda and hold secret discussions on cross-recognition, cross-contacts, and the separate entry and simultaneous entry into the United Nations, and, on the other hand, make them host the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul and hold behind-the-scenes negotiations for its successful realization.

What is ridiculous is the fact that the U.S. imperialists are putting forth the puppet regime, which they fabricated in order to justify their policy of colonial subordination against South Korea, as a so-called independent state. Like South Korea's previous regimes, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime, too, is a product of the crisis in colonial rule, which is becoming worse in South Korea. It is a puppet group which was fabricated under the aegis of the guns and bayonets of the U.S. imperialists and is being manipulated by the U.S. imperialists.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now marching forward toward the road of fascism, war, and perpetual division, while inciting the North-South confrontation by kicking up commotions against communism and the republic more viciously than ever before. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is enforcing a ruthless military terrorist rule by covering South Korea with a suppressive network of military gendarmes and is harshly suppressing the patriotic youths, students, and workers, who demand national sovereignty, democracy, and the reunification of the country, by branding them as pro-communist radical elements.

The South Korean puppet clique is clamoring about dialogue and reunification. Its remarks are nothing but camouflage aimed at covering up its fascist policy and its scheme of division. The South Korean puppet clique continues to turn away from our proposal for tripartite talks and avoids discussing the question of issuing a joint declaration of nonaggression while responding to our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks. This also originates from its treacherous position of not desiring peace and reunification but only pursuing war and division. All facts corroborate that as long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule continue, the South Korean people cannot break away from the colonial yoke and the cause of the country's peace and peaceful reunification cannot be achieved, either. This is the conclusion drawn and the lesson learned from the struggle our people have long staged for the fatherland's reunification, independence, and peace.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence, which has been rapidly intensified and developed among the South Korean people with the arsons at the American Cultural Centers in Kwangju and Pusan and the occupation struggle of the U.S. Information Service in Seoul last May as momentum, is based on such a lesson which they have learned through their practical experiences. The South Korean people of various strata should more strenuously stage the anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle against fascism and for democratization aimed at putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea. Today's reality, in which the national sovereignty is trampled underfoot in South Korea and the clouds of nuclear war and perpetual division hang low over the nation, demands that the entire nation turn out under the banner of grand national unity to stage a more vigorous anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle.

All Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad should firmly unite under the anti-U.S. banner for independence to smash the schemes of aggression, treachery, the arms buildup, and the introduction of a nuclear base by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, to check and frustrate the scheme of fabricating a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and to vigorously stage the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace movement to make the Northeast Asian region, including the Korean peninsula, a nonnuclear and peace zone.

Firm is the Korean people's will to repulse the outside forces' aggression and interference, defend peace, and build a reunified, dignified, independent, and sovereign state.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to threaten our people with force while brandishing nuclear weapons. They cannot frighten our people with them. The U.S. imperialists should stop their anachronistic policy of occupying South Korea and their scheme of fabricating the two Koreas, while keeping in their hearts the historic lesson of the Korean war; they should withdraw without delay from South Korea, taking along all military equipment, including nuclear weapons.

The persons in authority in South Korea, too, should give up their treacherous acts of trying to inflict the ravages of a war on compatriots, while pursuing confrontation and division and leaving South Korea in the hands of the United States as its colony and nuclear forward base, following the U.S. imperialists two Koreas policy. They should attend the North-South dialogue with the attitude of genuinely desiring the reduction of tension and reunification.

As far as our people, who have suffered from the tragedy of nation division for as long as 40 years since the liberation, are concerned, reunifying the fatherland is the greatest long cherished desire and the most urgent task for struggle. No matter what difficulties and hardships may be placed along the path of our advance, we should surely reunify the fatherland and consummate the revolutionary cause of *chuche* to the end. To this end, it is necessary to further accelerate the socialist construction in the northern half of the republic.

All party members and working people should vigorously accelerate the cause of modeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea and, at present, achieve new revolutionary upsurges in the struggle to glorify the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding as grand festivals of victors under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- more firmly rallying around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

Therefore, it is necessary to more firmly consolidate our revolutionary forces politically, economically, and militarily, thereby smashing the enemy's schemes of aggression and provocation on a timely basis and defending the socialist fatherland the revolutionary gains, which are as firm as an impregnable fortress.

Our people's just struggle to defend peace in Korea and realize the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is receiving the active support and encouragement of the world's progressive people cherishing justice and peace. During the latest anti-U.S. joint struggle month, from 25 June to 27 July, the solidarity movement supporting our people's cause for the fatherland's reunification has been actively staged among the world's peace-loving peoples. This has greatly encouraged our people.

Under the spirit of independence, friendship, and peace and in firm unity with the peoples in socialist countries and nonaligned nations and the world's peace-loving peoples of all strata, our people will continue to vigorously stage the struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' schemes of aggression and war, to maintain and solidify peace on the Korean peninsula, and defend the peace of Asia and the world. It is our people's firm national will to prevent war in Korea, maintain peace, and reunify the fatherland. There is no force in the world to block such a will.

Ever-victorious are our people who are vigorously marching forward toward the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and the consummation of the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, following the guide of the glorious party center, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.



YIM CHUN-CHU ARTICLE PRAISES KIM'S LEADERSHIP

SK260535 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2116 GMT 24 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 25 July special article by Yim Chun-chu: "The Respected and Beloved Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Has Brilliantly Led the Cause of the Liberation of the Fatherland and National Prosperity"]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland is approaching. Our people are now recollecting, with deep emotion, the glorious history of our fatherland, which ended the long national suffering and has trod the road of independence and prosperity.

The history of genuine prosperity of our fatherland is closely connected with the revolutionary activity of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The epochal changes in the position of our fatherland, the shining future of the nation, and its high honor and dignity have all been brought about on the road led by the great leader.

The devoted struggle and achievements of the respected and beloved leader, who has gloriously pioneered the struggle and achievements for a long period of 60 years, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the nation by himself, are great, unequalled, and immortal.

It is a consistent aspiration of our nation to revere and adore the great Comrade Kim Il-song as a peerless patriot and a national hero and to uphold him from generation to generation.

1. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a peerless patriot who has struggled for a very long time, devoting everything he has, to defend the dignity and sovereignty of the country and the nation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, indicated: With the upholding of the leader, our people, who were deprived of a country in the past, and subjected to scornful national treatment and contempt, became honorable masters of a dignified and wise independent country for the first time in the history of our country.

The fatherland is the most precious thing for the working class and the working popular masses. The destiny of the fatherland is that of the nation and people. Without their fatherland, the people cannot live, be happy, or carry out revolution.

The most important thing in pioneering the destiny of the fatherland is to realize and defend sovereignty. Independence is the life of the country and the nation and it is the basic sign of an independent country. If a country has a territory but lacks sovereignty or dignity, it cannot be called an independent country.

Therefore, those who really love the country and the nation value the dignity and sovereignty of the fatherland more highly than anything else and devote everything to them.

The imperialists and colonialists oppressed numerous countries and nations in the past and trampled on their sovereignty. There have never been any imperialists that did not encroach upon the people's sovereignty. The sovereignty and dignity of the nation can be won and defended only through a resolute struggle against those who encroach upon them.

In the ranks of such a struggle stand the communists. Communists are the most thorough patriots and the resolute defenders of national dignity. The noble ideal of communists consists in completely realizing the independence of the country, nation, and working popular masses. Because of their own nature, communists regard the interests of the country and the nation as a matter of vital importance and struggle more resolutely than anyone else.

This is clearly shown by the historical experience of the antifascist struggle which was developed on an international scale during our country's anti-Japanese movement for national liberation and during World War II. Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean communists and people created a proud and heroic epic in the struggle to regain and defend the dignity and sovereignty of their fatherland. Herein lies the great pride of the Korean communists.

When our country was degraded to the status of a colony of the Japanese imperialists, the peoples' condition was very miserable, beyond description. The entire country was plagued by blood, fascist tyranny and was submerged into a sea of blood. Those who were concerned about the future of the country and the people lamented about this miserable situation. However, no one could safeguard the anti-Japanese banner to the end by resolutely rising in the sacred struggle to achieve the liberation of the fatherland. Only the anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors, Korea's true patriots, successfully achieved this cause by struggling for 15 years in an indomitable manner, holding arms, without leaving the forest of Mt Paektu. In the course of this struggle, many communists and patriotic people shed blood and sacrificed their precious lives.

After liberation, upholding the respected and beloved leader's magnificent plan and intent to build a new fatherland, the Korean communists tenaciously struggled to achieve the prosperity of the country and the people. Even today, they are struggling devotedly on a pan-national scale to regain the people's sovereignty. History and reality show who truly respects the dignity of the country and the people in Korea and who is faithful to the cause of the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always taken the lead in the struggle of the Korean communists to safeguard the dignity and sovereignty of our fatherland. The chuche idea, noble patriotism, ironclad will, and outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved leader have been basic factors helping to save our fatherland from a fatal crisis and assisting it in traversing a prosperous road. During the entire period of his revolutionary activities, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, above all, fulfilled a firm determination to take responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and to brilliantly pioneer this destiny.

The primary question in achieving the people's sovereignty in our country was to regain the sovereignty of the people usurped by the Japanese imperialist aggressors. When our fatherland was in a most dismal period, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the lead in the revolution with a heroic resolve before the country and the people. The great leader bore deep in his heart at that time a firm pledge to save, without fail, the fellow countrymen and the fatherland, suffering in misery, and to build a wealthy and independent country in this land. This pledge was so passionate that he did not forget it for even a moment, on the grim revolutionary road and in the deepness of night in the desolate forest of Mt Paektu. The pledge was so firm that it was not shaken at all in the gravest adversity and trial.

During the period of the armed anti-Japanese struggle, the enemy that we confronted was a vast force numbering more than 1 million, which was armed to the teeth. Our numerical and technical strength was very weak. At that time, we were like a drop in the vast sea, as the Japanese imperialist rascals clamorously described. This drop in the vast sea won victory in the struggle to occupy the vast sea because the great leader struggled with an ironclad will and burning love for the fatherland.



During the arduous period when it was difficult to advance because the unit members were exhausted and fell to the ground, he composed and sang an anti-Japanese song and called on them to annihilate the enemy. Besieged by the enemy, he opened an advance path by personally holding a machinegun. Thus, the leader displayed his firm will to take responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland to the end.

The spirit of endless devotion -- the attitude of placing the fatherland and the people before himself and of enduring hardships -- and the great leader's resolute will to unhesitatingly go to the site of do-or-die situations at the call of the revolution, personally facing a revolutionary crisis -- this is the supreme patriotism the leader displayed together with communist revolutionaries.

Achieving national independence is merely the first step in the struggle to achieve sovereignty. Even after liberation, our people were compelled to struggle to safeguard the national independence they had achieved by shedding blood.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's incomparable boldness and ironclad will, our people resolutely overcame grim trials in the 3-year-long fatherland liberation war and firmly safeguarded national sovereignty in the face of the aggressive threat of the imperialists.

The Korean communists and the people unhesitatingly sacrificed their lives for the fatherland during the period of grim trials. Even in peacetime they resolutely and uncompromisingly struggled as far as the problem of national sovereignty was concerned. For our people, the glory and dignity of the fatherland is very precious because this glory and dignity has been safeguarded at a costly price.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made all questions in building a new, wealthy, powerful fatherland thoroughly serve the work of safeguarding the country's dignity and sovereignty. Innumerable questions are raised in building a wealthy and powerful fatherland. What we should not miss above all is to safeguard the dignity and sovereignty of the fatherland. Thinking of the fatherland's dignity first and planning and carrying out all work based on this are a most noble spirit of loving the country and the people.

Our country is now emitting rays as a powerful and dignified chuche fatherland. In the entire period of revolutionary activities, all the respected and beloved leader's meditative and practical activities were consistently aimed at building such a great fatherland and at invariably safeguarding its authority and dignity.

The principle of political independence, economic self-reliance, and self-defense in the national defense sector, along with chuche in the ideological sector, is a correct guidance principle of achieving the prosperity of the country and the people and of thoroughly safeguarding the people's sovereignty and dignity. Having set forth this principle as a basic guideline for building a new fatherland, the respected and beloved leader has thoroughly materialized this principle in revolution and construction. In planning a program for economic construction, the great leader worked toward consolidating the might of our country in various ways and toward demonstrating the people's dignity. In formulating lines for various sectors, including cultural construction and external activities, he worked toward making the sovereignty and glory of the fatherland shine. Thanks to such leadership, our people carried out the historic task of industrialization, which others took several hundred years to complete, in 14 years. Thus, they demonstrated the trait of a heroic people. Even today they are vigorously displaying inexhaustible creative power and an indomitable spirit in today's advance movement to develop our fatherland into a world-level economic power in the near future.

The basic question in safeguarding the sovereignty and dignity of the country and the people forever is for the people to firmly arm themselves with a strong national spirit of independence. Our people once experienced a great misfortune because of historically inherited toadyism. In the end, they were forced to suffer the bitterness of national ruin.

The national task of ending this ignominious history stained by subordination and humiliation and of achieving spiritual liberation from the yoke of toadyism was performed in the age led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Today our people have developed into a people who have a very strong spirit of independence. Our people's resolve and will not to tolerate any elements who try to jeopardize national sovereignty and to tenaciously advance forever along the road they have chosen is firm. As long as there is a great and confident leadership along the single road of independence and as long as there are people who respect sovereignty as they do with their lives, no one will be able to slight the dignity and sovereignty of our fatherland. Recalling the past when we went through the long annals of revolution, holding the great leader in high esteem, we take great pride in the fact that the people's sovereignty has been safeguarded in our country generation after generation and that a firm guarantee for helping Korea emit rays forever as a dignified and independent country has been provided.

2. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who has ushered the fatherland into a great era of prosperity on the road of leading the destiny of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today we are living in the period of unprecedented prosperity in the history of our fatherland and people. Our country's economy has traversed the road of upsurge; science and technology has developed rapidly; and the national culture has blossomed brilliantly.

National prosperity is the ideal and aim of all people. When people achieve prosperity and progress, their position will be raised and their glory and dignity will shine. The true prosperity of a people depends on their leader. Because of this, when naming national heydays, people use the name of the leader who ushers in this heyday. Korea in the past was virtually called a country of backwardness and poverty.

It was the situation of Korea of 40 years ago, which is not too long ago, that colonial and semifeudalistic social relations were predominant, that its civilization lagged far behind modern ones, and that the people were suffering from illiteracy and poverty. Now, our country has reached the summit of national prosperity. Although the people's glory and dignity were demonstrated on many occasions in the history of our fatherland, as was witnessed in the era of the Kokuryo Dynasty, there has been no such era when the fatherland enjoys prosperity and demonstrates its magnificent appearance as we see it today. This proud history and reality represented by progress and prosperity has been created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The important thing in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership of ushering our fatherland into a heyday is that he has extensively achieved efflorescence and development in all sectors. Developed and dignified people are people who have achieved rapid development in all sectors and who have great strength. The wise nature of the leader who takes responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and the people is reflected in achieving such a development.

History shows that some countries built a developed economy while others attained brilliant culture, thus contributing to the development of mankind's civilization. This is a source of great pride for these countries.



Our people rapidly developed all domains of social life, including the political, economic, cultural, and military fields, under the great leader's leadership, and opened an era of brilliant prosperity for the fatherland. We did not greet the golden age of today because we had favorable conditions; rather, we had to start everything from scratch under circumstances of the nation's division and the continuous maneuvers of aggression and subversion by the enemy.

The simultaneous development of all domains, including the political, economic, cultural, and military fields, eliminating the longstanding backwardness, has been the principle consistently maintained by the respected leader in building a new country. Included in this principle is the ardently patriotic belief that our people should not be left behind others in any domain of any field of work.

In order to achieve such a lofty intention, the great leader led the building of a new wealthy and strong fatherland, bearing all the heavy burdens on his own shoulders. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership in realizing the comprehensive period of the flowering of our nation was indeed many-sided and energetic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while overseeing general state affairs, never neglected any work, no matter how minor, if it was for the prosperity of the nation, and he solved all problems brilliantly.

Nothing in our country -- a river and a mountain, a building and a piece of art displaying our people's wisdom -- could be created without the great leader's energetic leadership. The great leader's on-the-spot guidance given to all places, from the northern edge of the fatherland to the villages on the Demarcation Line, has been the motive power for equally developing all local areas of the nation and for effecting constant upsurges in all domains of the revolution and construction.

We have never been able to find from history of any nation such fundamental reforms in all fields of social life and the golden age of a nation marked only in scores of years as ones achieved by the great leader's tireless and energetic leadership and endless devotion. Herein lies the respected leader's greatness and great achievements made for the nation and history.

What is all the more important in the great leader's leadership in opening the golden age of the nation is the active development of the outstanding tradition and assets of our people in accordance with the practical demands in building socialism.

The outstanding tradition and cultural property created by the people are a precious foundation for the development of the nation and the people. The course of achieving the nation's prosperity is the course in which such prosperity blooms and develops in accordance with the demands of the times. Thus, the communists who love their fatherland and who are faithful to the people valued all their outstanding assets without exception and actively developed them.

Viewing the issue of preserving the national characteristics in the revolution and construction as a basic demand for inheriting the lineage of the nation and the people, the respected leaders always directed deep attention to this work. Thus, our national spirit today has developed into a beautiful and rich culture and our distorted national history has been corrected to be a chuche-type one. The precious bequests which disappeared from national history for several centuries have been revived into their original forms. The fact that military operations were carried out to protect a few cultural assets during the arduous war deciding the nation's destiny and that the existing construction plan was revised to preserve even one historic relic is not to be seen in any other place.

Valuing the outstanding tradition and assets of the nation and people does not mean reactionism aimed at restoring past things as they were.

Today when the people are advancing toward socialism and communism, genuine national characteristics should embody a socialist nature.

Under the great leader's leadership, our people are creating a new culture, new morality, and new style of living which correspond to the people's national emotions and the true demand of socialism. Our literature has also become a revolutionary literature with *chuche* and the working-class nature. Our style of living has become a socialist style, which corresponds to our people's national sentiment. Thus, the era of new civilization illuminated with independence and creation has been opened in our national history.

What is important in the leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who opened the golden age of the nation, is that all creative work has been aimed at the prosperity of all generations to come.

The nation is a permanent place for the people's existence. The people should realize the communist ideas in their fatherland and live in this country even after communism is built. Therefore, genuine communists struggle to create more assets for the future of their fatherland and for the prosperity of all generations to come.

It is a lofty idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to transmit a beautiful country and rich assets to our offspring, thinking of the distant future of the fatherland first than immediate benefits. Such an intention and plan by the respected leader have been embodied in all domains, from preparing a general plan of national construction to the work of developing underground resources or construction of a small building. Thus, the foundation for firmly guaranteeing the nation's future has been constantly consolidated.

What we inherited when the nation was liberated was worthless. All the material and cultural assets which our predecessors failed to attain and could not even imagine that we will hand over the generations to come, together with the name of Korea, have been achieved in the era of the Worker's Party led by the great leader.

We take pride in the fact that the present generation has indeed done great works for the everlasting prosperity of the nation. The permanent assets created under the leadership of the party and the leader have given our people the pride of victors and firm confidence in the brilliant future of their fatherland.

Our people, advancing with confidence in the future of our nation and with the spirit of struggle, do not know even the slightest stagnation or backwardness. It is our people's firm outlook to fight with such a fighting spirit as we had in the days of arduous marching during the anti-Japanese struggle period and we had even under the hail of bullets during the time of war.

Because such an outlook has been displayed, the great ten long-range goals in socialist construction put forth by the Sixth Party Congress are being successfully attained and a better paradise for the people is being brought about.

Our people clearly remember the boundless energy and efforts made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to realize the golden age of our fatherland. We are firmly resolved to permanently glorify today's prosperity, which is brilliant, together with the great leader's name, generation after generation.

3. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song victoriously led the cause for the nation's liberation and prosperity, upholding the banner of national unity.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We will advance in unity with those who are struggling to safeguard the interests of the fatherland and to achieve national reunification without asking about their past days and the degree of their political trust.

The motive power for pioneering the destiny of the fatherland lies in national unity and cohesion. Unity is the source of a nation's invincibility. No weapon is more powerful in safeguarding the nation's sovereignty and in realizing the nation's prosperity than unity. Although a nation may be small, there is nothing for them to be afraid of if they are united and if they can firmly safeguard freedom and independence. Unity ensures the nation's prosperity and bright future, while division brings ruin and subjugation.

Realizing the unity in our country has been very difficult because this has been linked with the special nature of the development of history. Our nation was under colonial rule, and its class relations in society were very complicated. Under such circumstances uniting the people was not a simple task.

Our people have a strong power of unity. But they had to lose their country because of the misconduct of affairs of state by the corrupt and incompetent feudalistic ruling gang in the end of the last century and in the early present century. The Japanese imperialists who occupied Korea were arrogant, but the nation was divided from within.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song regarded uniting all patriotic forces into one as the key matter for the liberation of the fatherland and has devoted everything he has to realizing it. It is a firm motto maintained by the great leader ever since the first day of his undertaking for the liberation of the fatherland that the destiny of the Korean nation should be pioneered by the Korean people themselves and that all the nation should be firmly united for this purpose.

At the foundation of the ideology and leadership of the respected and beloved leader for national unity lies the firm belief that any person who has a national conscience and thinks of the future of the country and nation, regardless of differences in ideology, ideals, and political views, can join the ranks for national unity.

The magnanimity and capacity of the respected and beloved leader is endlessly broad and great so as to accommodate and unite with any person, whether he is a nationalist or communist, on the road of patriotism.

It is due to the great bosom of the respected and beloved leader that the numerous hot-blooded young men of Korea came all the way to Mt Paektu, and that even obstinate people who had kept communism at a distance resolutely joined in the sacred anti-Japanese war.

National unity is not necessary at one particular historical stage alone. It is the consistent principle of the respected and beloved leader to put forward the issue of national unity and unified front as a strategic issue, rather than a tactical issue, and realize it at every stage of the revolution.

The great leader has consistently realized the traditional national unity brought about during the days of anti-Japanese revolution in the entire course of leading the struggle to construct a new fatherland. Therefore, slogans were put forward during the period of democratic revolution calling for construction of a new Korea, urging the strong to contribute his strength, the knowledgeable his knowledge, and the rich his money. During the period of socialist revolution, the principles of indoctrinating, remaking, and winning over the people of all strata were thoroughly implemented.

The respected and beloved leader's ideal of national unity is well reflected in the policies and steps of our party and government on firmly uniting all Korean compatriots at home and abroad for the independent reunification of the fatherland, the most important and long-cherished desire of our nation. The fact that not only the people living in the North and South of Korea but also the compatriots overseas, and even those who have committed sins against the nation, are joining the same ranks today under the banner of national unity realistically proves the justness of the respected and beloved leader's ideal for national unity.

Through actual experiences in life, our people have learned that the bosom of the respected and beloved leader is one of national unity and one of real life and happiness. Because the respected and beloved leader's ideology and leadership are great and because his personal dignity and his reputation for virtue are endlessly noble, our people are struggling for the prosperity and reunification of the fatherland with one ideal and aspiration.

The dignity and greatness of the respected and beloved leader, which cannot be destroyed by anything, have the source by which our nation can be eternally united, can resolutely advance, and can pioneer their destiny by themselves.

Today our people have a heavy historical task of consolidating the might of the country firmly, reunifying the fatherland, and building a prosperous and strong independent country in the land of Korea. In order to successfully carry out this cause involving an arduous struggle, we should advance upholding the banner of unity further aloft. In order to do this, we should always bear in mind the noble truth which has been confirmed in the struggle to realize national unity.

The history of our fatherland shows, above all, that we must be united based on the ideology of patriotism and love for the nation to realize true national unity. The ideological basis for national unity is the spirit of love for the country and nation. National unity is the unity based on the common nature of national aspiration and desire.

National unity, apart from patriotism and love for the nation, is impossible. The noble ideal to love one's nation with warmth and to realize the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people has the great *chuche* idea embodied in it. This idea, a thoroughly independent idea, says that the destiny of one's own nation cannot be entrusted to others, that it must be pioneered by oneself, and that one is capable of doing this. Therefore, everyone who loves his country and thinks of the nation's future sympathizes with and believes in this idea.

The veteran fighters who have devoted their lives to the struggle for the liberation and prosperity of the fatherland and the younger generation are deeply convinced through their real life experience that the road of adhering to and glorifying the *chuche* idea is the road to prosperity for themselves and for the generations to come. This is the true conviction that should be cherished as dearly as one's own life in pioneering the future of our fatherland.

We will, in the future as well, gloriously carry out the cause for the national sovereignty and the growth and prosperity of the fatherland, upholding the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea.

The history of our fatherland also teaches us that a nation must be united into one with a great leader at its center. Just as the fatherland and the nation are eternal, so should the national unity be. The historical cause of the nation can be successfully carried out only when unity is gloriously inherited generation to generation.



The basis in realizing and inheriting the unity of the entire nation is upholding the national leader who is its center. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the benefactor of national revival who saved our people from the fate of colonial slavery, and a great sun who opened a bright future of the nation. Even today when the heyday of national growth and prosperity is developed, the great leader is leading our people at their head as he did when he pioneered the arduous road fraught with trials and adversities, and our party is wisely leading the struggle for the reunification, prosperity, and development of the fatherland. Herein lies the endlessly bright future of our nation and the basic guarantee for the eternal glory of Korea.

The Korean Communists and people have trod an arduous road of adversity for a long time of over a half century, upholding the leader of the nation. In this process generations have changed. Nevertheless, both the old revolutionaries who fought upholding the banner of the liberation of the fatherland and the newly brought-up revolutionaries cherish deep in their hearts the single faith to invariably uphold the national leader.

The generations that will shoulder the future of the fatherland are waging a vigorous struggle today, as the fallen revolutionaries did in the past, endlessly revering the guiding star of the nation and entrusting all their destiny to our party. There is no pride greater than this for our people, who are struggling for the bright future of the fatherland. Our people will uphold the great leader at their head and struggle to the end for the growth and prosperity and reunification of the fatherland. This is a firm resolve of our entire people as they greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland.

#### NODONG SINMUN QUESTIONS SOUTH'S DIALOGUE SINCERITY

SK270730 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2147 GMT 26 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 27 July commentary: "Where Are They Trying To Lead the Situation?"]

[Text] Through the relief measures for the South Korean flood victims, North-South economic and Red Cross talks were realized. After that a number of contacts were made between the two sides and parliamentary talks were scheduled. This is a noteworthy development in the long severed North-South relations.

In the course of contacts and dialogue, we expressed our position as a positive measure to promote North-South relations and the cause of reunification of the country, to realize extensive negotiations and multiphased collaboration and exchanges, and further, to hold high-level political talks through progressive dialogue.

Our people and opinion at home and abroad have appraised the North-South dialogue which has been realized through our sincere efforts, as a positive development that has occasioned a new turning point in the settlement of the Korean question. They hope that the dialogue will progress in conformity with the people's expectations and the ideal of the reunification of the fatherland, thus bringing about good results.

Nevertheless, at such a time as this, a series of extraordinary developments which are not suitable for the new situation brought about in North-South relations and which run counter to the spirit of dialogue are in progress in South Korea. The South side is now engaged in staging political propaganda of intrigue, slandering and defaming the system and ideology of the other party to dialogue, and is staging various government-patronized anticommunist events everywhere. They are not only deliberately adversely affecting the atmosphere of dialogue by staging anticommunist rackets defaming us, but are openly inspiring the idea of northward invasion among the residents. High-ranking officials involved are directly leading such a racket, beating the drum and fanning it.

The man called the South Korean National Assembly speaker, in a speech at the so-called ceremony marking Constitution Day on 17 July, made an extremely arrogant and rude outburst. He stated that the South Korean Constitution is a unified Constitution covering the entire territory and residents of the Korean peninsula and that, although they are obliged to admit the existence of a different system, in fact in the North, the area in the North, and the residents there are their territory and the residents fall under their Constitution.

The National Assembly speaker is a party to our dialogue. It is surprising for us to hear a person holding a responsible position in leading the South side in the parliamentary talks make senseless remarks revealing a plot to extend the South Korean fascist system to the North.

In South Korea at present they are raving that the North is an area to be recovered and are staging a racket by instigating a campaign to "recover the lost land," distributing a photograph of Mt Paektu and a South Korean national flag to each household. This should not be viewed as simple instigation. They have already built up arms and strengthened military equipment under the pretext of effecting combat readiness, deployed them along the MDL, and held a conference in Seoul some time ago with U.S. military leaders on strategic matters connected with the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Such moves cannot be thought of separately from the South side's remarks inspiring North-South confrontation. Anticomunist confrontation and arms buildup are incompatible with dialogue. This is not designed to end through dialogue and negotiations, the distrust and misunderstanding accumulated in the course of the prolonged division and to create an atmosphere of trust and understanding, but it is a very dangerous omen of aggravating tension between the North and South to thicken barriers, and to confront us with force.

The South Korean persons in authority are inflicting harsh suppression on the patriotic forces in South Korea calling for the reunification of the fatherland. The South side, stepping up its political suppression of the patriotic forces in South Korea, has recently arrested 63 students, branding members of the Sammin Struggle Committee who called for rejection of foreign forces and the independent reunification of the country as a procommunist organization giving aid to the enemy.

Calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and the reunification of the fatherland is a patriotic act which should be valued highly. Suppressing calls for national independence and national reunification by branding them as procommunist is incompatible with the spirit of dialogue.

The South side's antidialogue position is also revealed by the fact that, while it is carrying on a dialogue with us concerning North-South relations, it is maneuvering behind the scenes for South Korea's UN entry. They are publicizing that UN entry will be a way to peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, but it is evident that splitting one nation into two cannot be a guarantee for peace and that an international acknowledgement of Korean division through UN entry cannot be a way to reunification.

The South side is blocking and obstructing the progress of dialogue at the site of dialogue as well. This was revealed during the second round of working-level contacts of delegates to the North-South Red Cross talks which was held in Pannunjom on 19 July. The South side's delegates to the working-level contact overturned even items already agreed upon during the eighth full-dress talks concerning the date of mutual visits of art troupes and the home visiting groups, their size, place of visit, etc., making it, in fact, impossible to realize the mutual visits of the art troupes planned for the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland.



The fact that they obstructed the implementation of the agreement on the full-dress talks, raising an issue which is beyond the authority of delegates to the working-level contacts, is an intentional act of blocking the progress of dialogue. This is a copy of the two-faced tactic used by the South side in the course of implementing the agreement contained in the 4 July North-South joint statement some 10 years ago.

The South side then agreed to realize the reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity. But they inspired North-South confrontation, staged anticommunist rackets, avoided implementing the agreement, suppressed the patriots calling for reunification, and blocked the progress of dialogue, putting forward the 23 June declaration which made division their policy. Their acts both inside and outside the site of dialogue remain the same today. If there is any difference, it is the fact that they are staging anticommunist confrontation rackets more openly today.

The South side's splittist maneuvers very much endanger the fate of the hard-won dialogue. Easing tension in Korea and bringing about national harmony and unity is an acute and urgent problem awaiting solution. The parliamentary talks which we proposed are intended to solve this urgent problem, and the Red Cross talks and the economic talks have their significance in improving North-South relations.

Although they have talked much about easing tension, they were unwilling to solve this problem when they met face to face with us. When we proposed tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, the South side said that the North and the South should hold talks directly between them. When we proposed parliamentary talks as direct talks for easing tension, they said that easing tension is not a subject of discussion in the parliamentary talks, putting forward a different issue and replacing this with it.

They are not interested in peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. They are interested only in inspiring confrontation. North-South relations can be improved only through the contacts and dialogue of both sides. If they say they desire a dialogue with us but do not want an improvement in relations and only inspire confrontation, where on earth are they trying to lead the situation?

If the South side truly desires improvement in North-South relations, they should deeply reflect on the impact the anachronistic confrontation policy is likely to cause at home and abroad and should act with prudence. If they stick to the old attitude of confrontation, dialogue will not progress even one step.

The progress of dialogue and the continuation of confrontation depend entirely on the attitude of the South side. If they pursue confrontation and continuously lead the situation toward recklessness they will be held responsible for the consequences. therefrom.

32D ANNIVERSARY OF ARMISTICE AGREEMENT OBSERVED

## North Violations Reported

SK270108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] Thirty-two years ago at 10 a.m. today, U.S. Army Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., U.N. Command senior delegate, and north Korean Gen. Nam II, senior delegate of the north Korean People's Army (KPA) and the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV), signed 18 official copies of the Korean Armistice Agreement. With no verbal communication, it took 10 minutes for them to sign the copies of the tri-language agreement at Panmunjom.

Several hours later on July 27, 1953, Gen. Mark W. Clark, UNC commander-in-chief; Kim Il-song, KPA supreme commander; and Peng Dehuai, CPV commander, affixed their signatures to the documents at their individual headquarters. At 10 p.m. that evening, the truce went into effect, halting a war that had begun on June 25, 1950, when the north Korean Communists waged an unprovoked, surprise invasion into the Republic of Korea.

The truce ended the shooting and provided binding terms to avoid hostilities by either side until peaceful settlement of inter-Korean problems. But the efforts to solve the problems by means of peace have not paid off, due mainly to the belligerent attitudes of the Communists in the north. The fragile peace has been thus far constantly threatened by the terrorism and provocations by the north Koreans.

According to a report by the Defense Ministry, the north Korean Communists violated the Armistice Agreement on over 81,600 occasions since the truce became effective, including 1,200 occasions this year. The north has, however, admitted only two violations -- the crossing of the Military Demarcation Line into the southern sector by CPV and KPA soldiers on Aug. 6, 1953 and on Nov. 6, 1953, respectively. Tens of serious violations such as abduction of southern fishing boats and fishermen, infiltration of armed agents into the south and shooting incidents have been committed by the northern side, but all denied by Pyongyang.

Whenever incidents and provocations were reported, the U.N. Command requested the northern side to jointly investigate them. Not a single call for the joint investigation was positively responded by the north. On the contrary, the north blatantly made false charges that they were fabricated by the south.

What was worse was that north Koreans have thus far indulged in launching peaceful propaganda offensives in the Military Armistice Commission meetings held at the truce village of Panmunjom instead of showing a sincere attitude toward easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Senior officials at the Defense Ministry observed that the recent affirmative responses by Pyongyang to the calls of Seoul for Inter-Korean political, economic and Red Cross talks must be aimed at improving its bad image caused by terrorism at home and abroad. The ongoing south-north talks, which Pyongyang claims to have opened, could improve its international prestige and help expand international political and economic ties, the officials said. The plot behind the current "smile policy" of Pyongyang must be targeted at loosening the precaution and vigilance and creating political and social unrest in the south, the officials said.

Defense Minister Yu Song-min recently said in a speech that the responses to the talks with the south seem to be making peace gestures.



"It is indeed doubtful that these gestures were intended to resolve the Korean question by peaceful means of dialogue," he said. The people should not be tempted to forget the true character or real intention of the north Korean Communists and not compromise the importance of national security to a secondary level, he said.

Pointing out the massive build-up of military strength by the north while making disguised peaceful gestures in the past, he stressed that the evil schemes behind those peace moves of the north should not be overlooked nor easily forgotten.

According to a report by the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command on the growth of north Korean armed forces during the past 10 years, the total active duty personnel rose from 409,000 in 1974 to 843,000 this year with the army increasing from 370,000 to 750,000, the air force from 24,000 to 55,000 and the navy from 15,000 to 24,000.

As for weapons systems, tanks increased from 800 in 1974 to 3,400 this year, armored personnel carriers from 200 to 1,700, towed artillery from 2,400 to 3,300, self-propelled artillery from 0 to 1,500, multiple rocket launchers from 550 to 2,000, anti-aircraft artillery from 2,600 to 10,000, and FROG rocket launchers from nine to 15.

Infantry divisions expanded from 20 to 26, truck mobile divisions from 0 to three, mechanized brigades from 0 to 20, and armored brigades from 0 to nine.

In north Korean naval forces, submarines increased from 10 to 20, missile attack boats from 18 to 30, coastal patrol boats from 200 to 325, and amphibious craft from 35 to 120, bringing the total combat ships from 350 to 550.

The north increased the number of jet fighters from 350 in 1974 to 575 this year (MIG-15, 17, 19 from 375 to 475, and MIG-21 from 110 to 150), bombers from 65 to 85, transports from 100 to 250 and helicopters from 33 to 252.

Both ROK and U.S. senior military officers noted that the north has virtually completed forward deployment of the rear echelon units near the Demilitarized Zone and have also activated four mechanized and one artillery corps just north of DMZ.

The recent recipient of six MIG-23 advanced fighters from the Soviet Union is another serious threat to the south, they said, adding that additional 35 to 45 MIG-23s will be delivered to the north before the end of this year.

#### KOREA HERALD Views Truce

SK270300 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Korean Truce Anniversary"]

[Text] Thirty-two years have elapsed since the armistice was signed at the then barren village of Panmunjom, thus ending the three-year Korean War. Betraying an expectation that the truce, signed July 27, 1953 following two years of on-and-off negotiations, would lead to a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula, the tension has persisted, threatening to flare into a violent exchange at any time.

In hindsight, the northern side agreed to the cease-fire simply because of its inability to continue the war. It has never abandoned its goal to communize the south.

The north Korean Communists have violated the truce accord on some 80,000 occasions since the armistice. This year alone such violations have reached 1,200 cases.

North Korea, in violation of the armistice, has of late reinforced its offensive capability near the truce line while increasing its stores of chemical weapons. The digging of infiltration tunnels beneath the Demilitarized Zone is another telling example of such violations. We noted that the northern Communists began to dig the tunnels when the inter-Korean dialogue first began in the early 1970s. This points to Pyongyang's sinister intentions -- which they try to mask with a smokescreen of peace gestures.

The only way to prevent them from launching another military adventure and, instead, leading them to sincere dialogue efforts is to maintain our alertness. We have no room for illusions.

#### EDITORIAL URGES NORTH SINCERITY IN SPORTS TALKS

SK270116 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Inter-Korea Sports Talks"]

[Text] Despite the resumption of inter-Korean dialogues on Red Cross, economic and parliamentary affairs, Pyongyang has long turned a deaf ear to Seoul's repeated calls to reopen sports talks. We have wondered why north Korea has shown no interest in the athletic talks even though it is one area in which both sides can reach an agreement with fewer difficulties.

Thus it was fortunate to learn that south and north Korea will hold sports talks in Lausanne before the end of this year as they have accepted an International Olympic Committee [IOC] invitation to meet there. The IOC said the meetings, to be presided over by the committee, will discuss questions "concerning the 1988 Olympic Games, the Olympic movement, and the sports movement in general."

We tend to attach great expectations to the upcoming Seoul-Pyongyang sports talks as they come at this significant moment when we are preparing for the 1988 Olympiad as well as the Asian Games due for next year. Our ardent desire, is that the forthcoming events will be used as a good opportunity for the Korean people to demonstrate their consolidate ability before the world society. We hope that Pyongyang will discard its short-sighted efforts to sabotage the Seoul Olympiad and, instead, join in our efforts to make the coming event a proud occasion for all Korean. By all indications, the East European bloc countries will participate in the 1988 Olympiad. Thus it will be beyond the ability of the north Korean Communists to thwart such a positive trend. It will surely benefit them to willingly take part in the Olympiad.

We would like to regard Pyongyang's acceptance of the IOC's invitation as a positive change in its stance toward the 1988 Games, although it is somewhat regrettable that south and north Korea will meet only through the good offices of a third party. Whatever the format of the talks, we hope the coming Lausanne meeting will prove successful for paving the way for displaying inter-Korean efforts in support of the Olympiad.

The last thing we want to see is that the Lausanne venue would fail, as other sports talks did in the past, because of Pyongyang's politically oriented motives. The Lausanne meeting should be made a forum for discussing genuine sports affairs, transcending differences in ideologies and systems. Successful results of sports talks will certainly lead to accelerating reconciliation between the peoples on both sides of the divided peninsula.



Last year the northern side responded to our bid to hold a sports conference only two months before the Los Angeles Olympiad to discuss forming an inter-Korean team. It was practically impossible to implement such a bid in so short a period. By that time Pyongyang had already decided to join the Soviets in boycotting the Los Angeles Games.

Pyongyang should show sincerity in the coming talks to discuss such questions as forming a single team. Even before the Lausanne meeting, south and north Korea can discuss such matters in direct talks.

#### NORTH REPORTEDLY YIELDS PART OF MT. PAEKU TO PRC

SK270241 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Minister of National Unification Yi Se-Ki said yesterday he hopes south and north Korea will realize cultural talks at the earliest possible date. Yi also said the Seoul government is willing and prepared to take part in inter-Korea sports talks, which may be arranged by the International Olympic Committee.

The minister was addressing a seminar on unification problems held at Cheju National University. Some 400 professors and students were present.

Meanwhile, he said that (mainland) China claims part of Mt. Paektu in north Korea. Yi quoted Son Song-pil, vice chairman of the north Korean Central People's Committee, as having said north Korea has been dispossessed of the northern half of the mountain.

The minister met casually with Son during the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference held in Indonesia last April.

#### EDITORIAL VIEWS THREAT OF SOVIET-N. KOREAN TIES

SK262342 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jul 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Danger of the Closer Relations Between the Soviet Union and North Korea"]

[Text] The closer relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea, which have developed all of sudden, is arousing worldwide interest because of the great likelihood that this may be a reflection of the Soviet Union's firm foreign policy worked out after Gorbachev came to power. Moreover, as the sudden, closer relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea are being construed as a soviet strategy to gain superiority over the United States in Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula, the United States, Japan, and even Communist China are reportedly seriously concerned about its consequences.

At this juncture, it is necessary for us to ponder why the new Soviet leadership has started to seek to consolidate relations with the North Korean Communists. This is because closer Soviet-North Korean relations will serve as a threat to the stability and order in the Korean peninsula.

Close Soviet-North Korea relations are regarded as an international political factor which will eventually disrupt the stability and order in the Korean peninsula, which is maintained by and large by ROK-U.S. relations and by ROK-U.S.-Japan ties. Specifically, it is a sign of the undisguised expansion of Soviet power in the Korean peninsula and is viewed as something that will upset the balance of power in Northeast Asia.

Moreover, the expansion of Soviet power can destroy the state of North Korean-Communist China relations, and can possibly put the Soviet Union in a position where it will act as an international political proxy for North Korea. As a matter of fact, there have already been signs of this. The Soviet-North Korean trade volume has surpassed that of North Korea and Communist China by some 90 percent.

In addition, while strong criticism is arising in North Korea over Communist China's hurried improvement of its relations with the United States and over its feverish implementation of a pragmatic line, high-ranking North Korean officials frequently visit Moscow. This is also feared as a factor that might change the international political climate of the triangular relations in the northern area. Precisely, close North Korean-Soviet relations are, it can be said, what North Korea is exploiting to improve its foreign relations. It can be utilized to justify internationally North Korea's political demand for tripartite talks or in seeking a more discernible Soviet military advance into the Korean peninsula.

If all of this has something to do with the North Korean Communists' strategy at upsetting the status quo on the Korean peninsula, the situation is even more dangerous. If Soviet military superiority is achieved on the Korean peninsula, the North Korean Communists will rely on it to seek military adventurism, and this will further increase the danger of a new war. We have already witnessed the dangers of war that are constantly heightened in areas of conflict in the world as a result of Soviet military superiority.

Recently, the balance of power on the Korean peninsula has seemingly stabilized in the wake of the resumption of North-South dialogue and the rapprochement between the United States, Communist China, and Japan. Under these circumstances, the Soviet Union has started to seek its military advance into North Korea with the supply of many MIG-23's. This can only be regarded as something that will aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula and the surrounding areas, hamper the North-South dialogue, and step up the U.S.-Soviet arms race.

With an even sharper international political acuity and interest, we must watch the development of the situation between the Soviet Union, Communist China, and North Korea and must seek appropriate countermeasures.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER ON TALKS WITH ABE, NORTH FLIGHT

SK280130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong and Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe agreed yesterday to hold the 13th Korean-Japanese ministerial conference in Seoul Aug. 29-30.

The two foreign ministers held discussions in Tokyo and agreed to decide on an agenda for the ministerial conference and the scope of participants through diplomatic channels. The Korean foreign minister, who arrived in Tokyo Friday from his tour of five Asian countries, returned to Seoul later in the day after his talks with Abe.

Yi and Abe also agreed that Korea and Japan will negotiate the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation in science and technology Aug. 8-9, and on Aug. 13 they will hold working-level talks on the legal status and treatment of Koreans residing in Japan. Both meetings will be held in Seoul.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said Korea and Japan, which observe the 20th anniversary of their normalized diplomatic relations this year, will seek to establish "new relations of friendship and cooperation" at the regular ministerial conference.



Prior to the ministerial conference, the official said, the two countries will make efforts to resolve pending issues, including the legal status of Koreans living in Japan and the conclusion of science and technology pact.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi made an official visit to Singapore, Malaysia, India, Nepal and Burma July 14-25. He exchanged views on major issues of mutual interest, including regional security, with the foreign ministers of the six countries. He also met with the nations' heads of state or government.

At a news conference held upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport, Yi said Japan seems to have allowed North Korea to carry its athletes to the Kobe Universiade on its own plane in consideration of international practice. It is now an internationally established practice that a contingent of athletes use their own chartered aircraft for sports events, he said. Yi added that the Japanese side had explained that the decision was made in that context when he met with Abe in Tokyo.

#### JAPAN GRANTS GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT AID

SK270810 Seoul YONHAP in English 1645 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Japan Saturday agreed on a plan for the extension of 220 million dollars in Japanese official development aid (ODA) loan for this year. As part of a four billion-U.S. dollar Japanese loan package the ODA loan will be the third installment extended to Korea over the seven-year period that began in 1983.

To help finance Korea's socio-economic development project, Korea and Japan agreed in January 1983 to extend four billion dollars, comprising 1.85 billion dollars in ODA loan and 2.15 billion dollars in Japanese export-import (Exim) bank loans.

The 1985 ODA loan carry an annual average interest rate of 5 percent with a seven-year grace period. The repayment period for the loan is 18 years.

The 1985 loan will be used to finance Korea's industrial development projects, including the expansion of educational and medical facilities, the construction of sewerage disposal plants, chemical research programs and the construction of comprehensive marine research ships.

Korea has introduced 624 million dollars of the total ODA loans since 1983.

#### SAMMIN STRUGGLE COMMITTEE HEAD READY TO SURRENDER

SK270225 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Ho In-hoe, a senior of Korea University and chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee, has expressed his willingness to surrender himself to the authorities, police sources said yesterday.

Ho, 22, is being sought by the police for organizing antigovernment demonstrations during the past spring semester.

Police sources said Ho telephoned Prof. Kim Song-pok, dean of Korea University's student affairs, Wednesday afternoon and said he would give himself up to the police soon.

DJP OPPOSES GOVERNMENT BILL ON STUDENT ACTIVISM

SK270202 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party aired different views about the government initiated legislations of a special law to counter violent student activism in order to ensure campus stability, it was learned yesterday.

Many DJP officials opined that such a "hawkish legislation" would not help solve current campus crisis. They noted that campus problems should be tackled within the framework of the current laws, demanding that the government's legislative plan should be studied carefully.

Opposition parties also vowed to "deter the legislation at any cost," claiming that it had a nature of an emergency decree and they would boycott deliberation of the law bills, if presented to the Assembly.

With regard to the legislative plan, leading officials of the DJP and government held a meeting again yesterday to narrow differences over the plan. Party sources said that they shared the view that the plan should be examined further with enough time. The sources also said that the DJP would work out its own formula to help solve campus problems, irrespective of the government legislative plan.

As a first step for that work, the party held the first meeting of the newly established special committee on campus problems at the party headquarters, in which ranking-officials of the Education Ministry attended.

The envisioned bill bans any assemblies and demonstrations by students which have political purposes and bans the establishment of an autonomous body of students.

MINISTRY FORESEES WORSENING OF STUDENT VIOLENCE

SK270145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The Education Ministry has observed that demonstrations by some radical students, imbued by leftist ideology, are expected to become even more violent in the coming fall semester — enough to pose a grave threat to the national security.

The ministry based the observation on an analysis that some student activists may attempt to further escalate campus disturbances by raising new political issues, out of their judgment that the situation has been turning in disfavor of them.

The ministry analysis of the campus situation was reported by Vice Education Minister Kim Chan-chaе to a meeting of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's special committee on campus problems yesterday.

Vice Minister Kim said, "Surviving radical students are likely to attempt to turn the tide of their colleagues as political slogans from the outset of the second semester." "They are also expected to try to realign student activists' organization or to organize new illegal groups (following the prosecution's crackdown on the so-called "Sammintu," a radical students organization that had led students' demonstration in the first semester)," he said.



In particular, students activists seem to scheme to stage radical demonstrations outside campus in October on the occasions of Seoul's IMF meeting and the anniversary of Oct. 26 incident (assassination of the late president Pak Chong-hui,) according to him.

"On the basis of these observations, the ministry is now studying diverse ways to counter the expected radical movement by students," Kim said. He stressed that new understandings and stern countermeasures against "radical students movement" were required as the movement had already attained the level of "pure students movement."

As an initial plan to cope with the current campus situation, the vice minister revealed that the ministry would concentrate its efforts on deterring the holding of "summer camps" on campus by students from 13 universities such as Seoul National, Yonsei, Korea and Ewha Womans Universities. He revealed that the students of the universities were planning to hold summer camps from Aug. 5 to Aug. 15 on campus, respectively without the permission of their school authorities. Major programs of the projected summer camps include lectures on liberation, unification, nation, democracy and masses and ensuing debates and dramas, according to him. Students of Seoul National, Yonsei and Ewha Womans Universities are planning to have citizens and high school students attend their camps, he said.

Vice Minister Kim also said that the ministry would give special lecture and training programs to a total of 129,950 professors and students at 111 universities and colleges during the summer vacation. The ministry, at the same time, plans to hold a "dialogue meeting" with parents of students numbering 12,960, according to him.

Major programs to prevent campus commotions in the second semester include strict applications of school regulations on student demonstrators, expansion of scholarship, formation of students' autonomous bodies by "sound students," and invigoration of professors council, the vice minister said.

Meanwhile, Rep. Nam Chae-tu, chairman of the DJP's special committee, said that DJP officials would meet professors and students to listen to their opinions about ways of stabilizing campus and would seek to reflect their opinions on the party policies.

#### JUSTICE MINISTER ORDERS CRACKDOWN ON DISORDER

SK280033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Justice Minister Kim Song-ki has instructed prosecutors nationwide to deal harshly with collective rioting, arson, disruption of courtroom order and seizure of public facilities from the standpoint of safeguarding national security and order. All the crimes challenging the basic order and policy of the state should be clamped down on thoroughly by rounding up anybody involved directly or indirectly.

In the first instruction since taking office early this month, Kim told prosecution authorities to avail themselves of all the possible means against any acts disrupting courtroom order by arresting instigators on charges of contempt of court and obstruction of the performance of duty. When defendants are involved in making havoc of courtroom order, they should be faced without delay with additional indictments thus they may be placed in harsher legal jeopardies.

In the directives, minister Kim warned that the society recently has witnessed such anti-social actions as group protests, arsons, the occupation and destruction of public facilities by some radical students intoxicated with leftist ideologies, like Sammintu activists.

The disturbances include illegal strikes and other labor disputes by some workers armed with radical activism, he said.

The minister also instructed harsh steps against masterminds and active participants in any offenses slighting law and dignity of the court, such as courtroom disturbances and attempts resorting to group violence in seeking solutions to problems.

The directives, learned to have been designed out of fear against the recurrence of courtroom chaos and student demonstrations in support of their defendant colleagues, draws attention because it came only two days before the resumption of the trial on the USIS seizure case. The trial resumes Monday.

The newly-appointed minister, mentioning the USIS case trial, ordered the prosecution to charge those spectators of the audience who disturb the trial process with hampering the execution of official duties and court contempt. In the case that the defendants disdain the court and create a courtroom chaos, additional charges should be metered out, the minister instructed. The government's harsh stance is likely to be maintained not only in the ongoing trials on the USIS case and the Daewoo Motor strike but also in the Sammuntu case.

Minister Kim also told the prosecution to concentrate the prosecution investigation on corruption in the officialdom. The offenses to face intensive prosecution probe include flight of foreign capital, smuggling and speculation.

The Prosecutor General's Office, meanwhile, is to hold a meeting of senior prosecutors nationwide on Thursday to hammer out concrete measures for the minister's special directive to "establish the law order of the nation."

#### HEARINGS HELD FOR TWO INVOLVED IN USIS SEIZURE

SK290952 Seoul YONHAP in English 0933 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul Criminal District Court Monday held separate hearings for two students concerning their involvement in the seizure of the U.S. Information Service library here last May.

A three-member panel, headed by Senior Judge Yi Chae-hun, decided on July 22 to divide the 20 students indicted for occupying the USIS building May 23-26 into six groups for separate hearings, scheduled for July 29 and 31, and Aug. 2. By holding separate trials for the two -- Kim Min-suk, a senior at Seoul National University (SNU), and Yi Chi-sun, a junior at SNU -- and the other defendants, the panel hopes to prevent the recurrence of the disorderly conduct that disrupted the courtroom during the opening session on July 15.

Under the new procedures, Kim, who is chairman of the National Federation of Students, stood trial at 10 a.m. local time (1 a.m.) Monday and Yi stood trial in the afternoon. Hearings for six other SNU students were postponed until Aug. 2. The federation that Kim heads is a nationwide network of university students. Yi, indicted on a charge of violating the law governing violence, admitted the prosecution's argument that he had taken part in six antigovernment campus rallies and that he along with other defendants stormed into the U.S. facility on May 23.

Attending the orderly hearing session on Monday were five prosecutors, 15 defense attorneys, about 50 local and foreign pressmen, 20 SNU officials and Kim's father.



UNILATERAL SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS 26 JULY

SK270157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The 126th special National Assembly session, which was called by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party unilaterally closed yesterday after 11 days' crippled operation under an agreement between ruling and opposition parties.

Before the closure of the abnormal extra session convoked on July 15, a full plenary session was held to listen to a report on the outcome of Tuesday's preliminary meeting for a full-dress inter-Korean parliamentary conference. The report was made by Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, head of the five-member delegation to the preliminary meeting.

The extra house session had been paralyzed until Thursday as the ruling Democratic Justice Party boycotted it. The DJP claimed that the unilateral convocation of a special session by a certain party was against the parliamentary convention, even if it was legal.

The closure of the deadlocked session was agreed upon between floor leaders of the three major parties just before the report session was held. However, the whips failed to reach an accord on how to reopen the Assembly following the closure of the NDP [New Korea Democratic Party]-called extra session. They only decided to have further negotiations on that matter.

The DJP claimed that another special session be called on Aug. 3 after the national convention of the NDP slated for Aug. 1-2. Rep. Yi Chong-chan of the party said that another special session was necessary to "handle problems concerning the public livelihood and to act on pending bills." The pending bills, according to Yi, include an amendment to the Regulation Law on Tax Reduction and Exemption designed to help insolvent businesses, and a supplementary budget bill for this year to boost sluggish business.

But, Rep. Kim Tong-yong of the NDP contended that seven house committees should be called into session instead of the special full house sitting "to tackle pending issues" such as campus problems, labor disputes, cow prices and the prosecution investigation of the so-called "Sammintu." The house panels, which Kim demanded should be convoked, are Legislation-Judiciary, Home Affairs, Education-Information, Agriculture-Fisheries, Health-Social Affairs, Finance and Trade-Industry Committees. At the same time, Kim made it clear that his party did not want to convoke another extra house session on Aug. 3 as demanded by the DJP, because the DJP was seeking to pass the pending bills in the session.

NKDP FACTIONS BACK KIM CHAE-KWANG AS PARTY HEAD

SK280118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Minor factions of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] agreed yesterday to support Kim Chae-kwang now challenging Yi Min-u for party presidency. The agreement pushed the leadership struggle of the main opposition party into a new phase, making a voting showdown between Yi and Kim inevitable in a national convention Thursday and Friday.

The leaders of the minor factions also decided to reject the amendments to the party constitution proposed by the two major factions led by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD].

They also resolved to put up their own candidates for vice party presidency, in defiance of what they called the two Kims' impertinent move to arrange those nominations for vice party presidency. They committed themselves to forming a united front to fight the two CPC co-chairmen's "arbitrary manipulation" of the party. Neither of the two co-chairmen is a member of the party.

In the face of strong opposition from minor factions, the NKDP's Executive Council failed to approve the proposed amendments which will be referred to the upcoming convention for ratification. The council formed an ad hoc subpanel to narrow differences between the major and minor factions over the amendments. The subcommittee met for more than four hours last night but fell short of resolving differences. It will meet again today to work out new amendments that will satisfy all the factions of the party.

The controversial revisions were prepared by the two Kims, who sought to reduce the term of the party president from the present two years to one year and increase the number of vice presidents from the current five to seven. The minor faction bosses denounced the move as a scheme designed to clear the way for the two major factions' monopoly of major party posts. The party's president and vice presidents are to be picked by 850 delegates at its national convention slated for Thursday and Friday.

Meanwhile Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u have showed some signs of yielding to the demands of the minority. The three agreed yesterday to leave room for negotiations with small factions, concerning the rewriting of the party charter and the issue of picking the party's vice presidents. The three also decided to back whomever the minor faction leaders agree to nominate for the party vice presidential posts.

Two of the party vice presidents were set aside for the small factions and the remaining five for the two Kims' factions. The two Kims have exercised considerable influence on the party, though neither of them is a party member.

#### DIPLOMATIC, ECONOMIC TIES WITH NIGERIA REINFORCED

SK260821 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Nigeria initialed an air services agreement Friday in the closing session of their first joint commission meeting here.

In the four-day conference, the two countries agreed to strengthen diplomatic, economic, technical and cultural cooperation. The West African country promised not only to support Seoul's position in international arenas but also to improve its investment climate in order to expand trade between Korea and Nigeria.

Last year, Korea exported 40 million U.S. dollars worth of electronic products, plywood, textiles and other commodities to Nigeria. To enhance cooperation in the area of agriculture and fisheries, Korea agreed to invite 15 Nigerian agricultural technicians for training here.

The two nations are scheduled to hold their second joint commission meeting in Lagos, probably next year. Representing Korea in the meeting was a 14-member delegation, led by Assistant Foreign Minister Han U-sok. The Nigerian delegation was headed by Abubakar Alhaji, permanent secretary of the Federal Ministry of National Planning.



BOU THANG REPORTS 'STRATEGIC' DRY SEASON VICTORIES

BK270701 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Recorded report by Bou Thang, PRK defense minister, to the National Assembly's ninth session; date of report not given]

[Text] In the 1984-85 dry season, due to their battle experience, well prepared plans, and mastery of the situation, our Army and people -- with strong assistance and support from Vietnamese volunteer troops -- launched offensives against and completely occupied a number of important enemy bases along the Cambodian-Thai border from Koh Kong Province to Preah Vihear Province. During the nearly 4 months from 18 November 1984 to 5 March 1985, we and our friends launched attacks and completely occupied 16 large enemy bases. Of these, eight belonged to Pol Pot, seven to Son Sann, and another to Sihanouk. We put 12,000 enemy soldiers out of action, among which 10,000 were killed. We seized more than 15,000 assorted weapons and hundreds of metric tons of foodstuffs, ammunition, and military materiel. We shot down one of Thailand's A-37 aircraft. We destroyed many storehouses for weapons and military materiel.

I would like to report on a number of important bases that we attacked and occupied. On 4 January 1985, we attacked and destroyed the enemy's military bases and refugees in the common triborder region of Cambodia, Thailand, and Laos. These bases were the command posts of a number of enemy divisions and the positions of the reactionary FULRO [United Front for the Struggle of Oppressed Races] forces; there were also networks of big warehouses. We killed 1,220 of the enemy and seized 4,632 assorted weapons, 400 metric tons of ammunition, 7 radios, 14 trucks, and so on.

On 7 January 1985, we attacked and occupied Son Sann's chief of General Staff headquarters at Ampil. We killed 500 enemy soldiers and wounded and dispersed 1,500 others. We seized more than 1,000 weapons.

On 8 January 1985, we attacked and occupied the Pol Pot gang's chief of General Staff headquarters at the end of Route 56 west of Pursat. We killed 300 of the enemy and seized many weapons, including 2 37-mm antiaircraft guns and 50 mortars. We also seized 13 Chinese trucks.

On 5 March 1975, we attacked and destroyed Sihanouk's chief of General Staff headquarters at Ta Tum. We put out of action 1,000 enemy soldiers. We seized thousands of weapons. We also destroyed hundreds of metric tons of other weapons.

Contributing to these great victories, our people throughout the country -- males and females -- have made every effort to participate enthusiastically in building defense networks along the border -- important networks for the defense of the country. These contributions strongly influenced the victories along the border. Concurrently, the people have cooperated with regional forces and militiamen in sweeping away the remnant bandits who infiltrated the country to destroy our people's peaceful life. In the process there were the models of valiance and courage by our regional forces and militiamen in destroying the enemies to defend our villages, communes, and our people's existence.

Along with these military victories, the proselytization movement to persuade misled persons to return to the fold has developed and become an enthusiastic movement. By the end of May 1985, there were nearly 3,000 misled persons who turned themselves in to our revolutionary state power.

There were more defections by enemy groups and officers. These misled people have handed over many more weapons than before. On average, there were 70-80 misled persons who presented themselves to the state power per week.

The victories scored by our Army and people in the 1984-85 dry season were enormous. Our victories have strategic meaning and the enemies' defeat also has strategic meaning. This strategic meaning is that we attacked and smashed the enemies' poisonous maneuvers in their attempts to topple and destroy our Cambodian revolution. We attacked and completely occupied all important bases of the enemies along the Cambodia-Thai border which they made every effort to build in the past 6 years. These victories have made our Army and people very happy and pleased. The bonds of Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity have been strengthened further and given a new quality. The prestige and influence of the PRK are soaring on the international scene. Our victories with strategic meaning have made the enemies sliding toward complete defeat. These victories have made the Cambodian revolution advance toward the complete victory.

The rumbling victories we scored in the 1984-85 dry season are due to the following:

1. Our party has a correct leadership. It has always led, guided, and reminded the entire party, Army, and people. It has created the high determination of the whole party, army, and people.
2. Our cadres, combatants, and people throughout the country have made every effort to strengthen the close solidarity between the front-line and the rear battlefields and are determined to fight the enemy.
3. The cooperation and close militant solidarity alliance between Cambodia and Vietnam and the assistance from various fraternal socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, has helped our Army and people in the cause of this correct struggle.

#### 177 'BANDITS' PUT OUT OF ACTION DURING WEEK

BK260709 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Jul 85

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] During the past week, we put out of action 177 bandits, including 18 killed and 26 taken prisoner, while another 133 surrendered to the revolution. We seized 114 weapons, 37 mines, and a quantity of military materiel.

In Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, the provincial armed forces, during 1 week of operations, killed 10 enemy soldiers, wounded 13, and seized 14 weapons and 11 mines. We also persuaded 14 misled Cambodian soldiers to return to the fold and their families.

In Battambang Province, on 8 July, a small force of the Sisophon District forces cooperated with the local militiamen to launch operations against the enemies about 9 km north of Sisophon; as a result, three bandits were killed on the battlefield and an AK and three B-40 rockets were seized. Furthermore, in southwest Mounk Russei, the district armed forces and militiamen found an enemy arms cache and seized seven weapons on 12 July.



700 'MISLED PERSONS' RETURN IN 1ST HALF OF YEAR

BK270608 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 27 Jul (SPK) -- During the 1st half of the year, more than 700 misled persons, including 300 Polpotists and 400 Sereika elements, turned themselves into the revolutionary power of Battambang Province, bringing along 336 assorted weapons. This was stated by Kong Srun, vice chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Battambang Province, a border province located some 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh, in his report presented during the Ninth Session of the First National Assembly. He stressed that the local armed forces and population, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers, have, during this period, annihilated 301 Pol Pot soldiers, captured 37, and wounded 293 others. Moreover, they have forced 4 enemy soldiers to surrender and seized 104 weapons and some war materiel.

CHEA SOTH ATTENDS MEETING ON NEW TAX LAWS

BK290326 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] The Finance Ministry organized a meeting on the morning of 26 July to publicize new decree-laws on taxes to be levied on industrial goods and commerce. Attending the meeting were cadres from all central ministries and offices and representatives of provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees throughout the country. These three new decree-laws, Nos 22, 23, and 24, dated 14 June 1985, are made up of 26 chapters and 96 articles dealing with taxes on trade licence, occupation, and local goods. These new decree-laws reflect new progress in the state's sources of income and its control on production. Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and ministers of planning, said: Tax is an important source of income for the state budgets, particularly in the current situation when our country needs money to restore the national economy and develop culture, education, and health in the interests of the public and national defense and reconstruction. The comrade stressed: The state collects taxes from the people in order to develop its service for the people. All the state's expenses are intended for nothing else but ensuring the well-being, freedom, and happiness of our people at the present and that of their children in the future. The comrade called on all participants to thoroughly discuss matters relating to these decree-laws in order to ensure their successful and effective implementation, thus contributing to the cause of defending and building our fatherland.

PARTY ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON COMMEMORATING WAR DEAD

BK260257 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1127 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 25 -- A directive has been released by the Secretariat of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchean Central Committee on the anniversary of the Day of Fallen Combatants and War Invalids of Kampuchea (July 31) and Vietnam (July 27). The directive calls on all the cadres, combatant and the entire people of Kampuchea particularly the young people to follow the heroic examples and sacrifices made by the Kampuchean fallen combatants and war invalids for their country's revolution, and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army on their internationalist mission in Kampuchea to accomplish their tasks of building and defending the country. It also underlines the necessity to consolidate and develop the militant solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam to cope with the enemy's move of division. On these occasions, talks and visits be made to hospitalized combatants, war invalids and families of fallen soldiers first of all to Kampuchean combatants Vietnamese Army volunteers along the Kampuchean-Thai border. [sentence as received]

KAMPUCHEA COMMENTARY REJECTS ASEAN TALKS PROPOSAL

BK260656 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Categorically Reject the Proposal on Proximity Talks"]

[Text] The annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 8 to 9 July put forward a communique whose content is similar to Thailand's recent proposal. This proposition is the so-called proximity talks between the so-called CGDK and Vietnam to resolve the so-called Cambodian problem. The true nature of the ASEAN countries' proposal is Thailand's proposition which was rejected by the PRK and the SRV. Everyone has realized that Thailand's proposal on 3 July was hastily put forward by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to newsmen in Bangkok after he returned from a visit to China. Sitthi boasted that this proposition was accepted by Beijing and the so-called CGDK before it was publicly issued. It is very obvious that this is a result of deep collusion between Beijing and Bangkok against the PRK and the three Indochinese countries. This does not reflect the views of other ASEAN countries. This proposal, which intentionally ignores the large public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world calling for the elimination of the Pol Pot gang, is an obstruction to the tendency toward negotiation in the region. Therefore, after it was issued, this proposal was strongly condemned by public opinion in the world and ASEAN.

In reality, this proposal is only a poisonous trick of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists and the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circle aimed at maintaining and restoring the prestige of the genocidal Pol Pot gang. This proposal is an insincere and stubborn demand aimed at helping the Pol Pot gang to achieve everything they failed to achieve on the battlefield despite their best efforts. In the past more than 6 years, Beijing, Washington, Bangkok, and a number of reactionaries who have followed their lead have made every effort to perform their political, military, economic, and diplomatic maneuvers to continue to nurture the Pol Pot gang. They have implemented their hostile policy against the Cambodian people's rebirth and the three Indochinese countries. They have always maintained confrontation in the region. Their policy against the PRK and the three Indochinese countries in the past several years was successively defeated. Beijing and Bangkok are stubborn and have sought all tricks and measures to rescue their lackeys from their serious defeat in the past 1984-85 dry season.

Wu Xueqian talked many times about the determination of Thailand and China to assist and support the so-called CGDK in all fields. The proposal calling on Vietnam to hold proximity talks with the so-called CGDK is scorned by public opinion throughout the world. On the other hand, this proposition is a gross violation of independence, sovereignty, and the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people, and above all, their right to live free from threats by the genocidal Pol Pot regime. We would like to reiterate that the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and multifaceted cooperation between the PRK and the SRV are based on the Cambodia-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship, cooperation. There is no third party that has the right to interfere in this treaty. Vietnam has always respected the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. Vietnamese volunteer troops, who were inspired by the brilliant international socialist spirit, liberated the Cambodian people from the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Concurrently, Vietnamese volunteer troops closely cooperated with the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces in smashing and sweeping the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionaries who have been supported by the Beijing hegemonist-expansionist clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the ultra-rightists in the Thai ruling circle.

This proposal has also showed that it was put forward by those who ignore the reality in the PRK. The world community has acknowledged that the PRK has developed and advanced with every passing day.



At present, the Cambodian people throughout the country are pleased with the building of their new life full of hope. The PRK Government with Comrade Heng Samrin as its leader has controlled Cambodian territory with effectiveness. The prestige of the PRK is soaring on the international scene with every passing day. In particular, the brilliant victories scored by the Cambodian Armed Forces in cooperation with Vietnamese volunteer troops in the 1984-85 dry season along the Cambodian-Thai border have produced conditions for the Cambodian revolution to advance toward expanding more vigorously its offensive and victories. The Pol Pot bandits have no right nor role to resolve the Cambodian problem. They have no territory nor people. Furthermore, they were smashed by the Cambodian people. They have taken refuge in Thailand. They have been supported by Thai ruling circles in order to stage their activities of destruction and opposition against the Cambodian people. Moreover, they were condemned to death by the Cambodian people. They have also been strongly condemned by progressive mankind. It is very true that the proposal on proximity talks between the so-called CGDK and Vietnam is a proposition that can never be accepted. The PRK categorically rejects this proposal. It reiterates once again its stand put forward at the 10th conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries on 18 January 1985.

#### VODK DESIRES PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE WITH SRV

BK270941 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "When the Hanoi Vietnamese Withdraw All Aggressor Forces From Cambodia, the Latter Will Not Ask for Reparations From Vietnam and Will Be Willing To Sign a Peace Agreement With Vietnam To Coexist Peacefully for Decades and Even Centuries."]

[Text] On 6 July, Democratic Kampuchea issued an important statement clearly pointing out its position on a number of important issues. Concerning the future relations between Cambodia and Vietnam, the statement says that Cambodia wants to coexist peacefully with Vietnam so that both countries enjoy peace. The statement goes on to say that when the Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia, we will be willing to sign an agreement with Vietnam to coexist peacefully with one another without committing aggression against one another and will respect one another for decades and even centuries. Cambodia, which is the victim of the Vietnamese war of aggression, will not ask for reparations from Vietnam.

This is the sincere desire of Democratic Kampuchea, which wants to resolve the Cambodian issue politically, peacefully, and quickly. It is also the sincere desire of Democratic Kampuchea and the entire Cambodian nation and people, who want to coexist peacefully with Vietnam for a long time to come.

In the war of aggression Vietnam has been waging against Cambodia during almost the past 7 years, the Vietnamese Army has inflicted great destruction on the Cambodian nation and people. All kinds of national resources and property of the Cambodian people everywhere have been almost completely destroyed by the Vietnamese forces. Millions of Cambodians have most tragically perished under the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors; many more millions of Cambodians have been separated from their homes and villages to live in jungles and have escaped to lead very difficult lives in other countries. However, despite suffering these most tragic and painful experiences, if the Hanoi Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia, the latter will not ask for any reparations from Vietnam nor bear any grudges against it. Cambodia will be willing to sign an agreement with Vietnam whereby the two countries agree to coexist peacefully with one another, not to commit aggression against each another, and to respect one another for decades and even centuries to come.

Cambodia wants only to live peacefully in its territory as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country. The Cambodian people want to have the right to decide their own destiny. Cambodia has neither the desire nor the ability to commit aggression against or threaten other countries. Past experience has shown that if Vietnam attacks Cambodia, both countries suffer; if Vietnam stops its aggression against Cambodia, both countries will enjoy peace and be in a position to build themselves up. Therefore, if the Hanoi Vietnamese really want to resolve the Cambodian issue peacefully, to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves; and to let this region become one of peace, stability, and cooperation; or want to have good relations with countries in the region as they have repeatedly said, then the Hanoi Vietnamese should reconsider their current aggressive policy and respond positively to our proposals.

If the Hanoi Vietnamese abandon their current expansionist and aggressive policy and are willing to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia, this will correspond not only to the aspirations and interests of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples but also to those of peoples in every country in this region who want Southeast Asia to enjoy peace and stability again so that everyone can resume their relations and cooperation to build their respective countries and make them prosper. This would also benefit world security, peace, and stability.

However, if the Hanoi Vietnamese refuse to withdraw their forces from Cambodia and stubbornly persist in carrying on their war of aggression and extermination of the Cambodian race, then it will only lead to the following:

1. Both Cambodia and Vietnam will suffer further destruction and suffering, and Vietnam will not be able to annex Cambodia. For almost 7 years, Vietnam has realized that the entire Cambodian people have risen to struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor forces with increasing vigor. Each season, the Vietnamese forces suffer on average of 25,000 killed or wounded. And peace- and justice-loving countries the world over -- 110 of them -- have also opposed the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia. The Vietnamese people themselves also increasingly oppose the Hanoi Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia. The Vietnamese economy has been ruined. No matter how hard the Vietnamese try, they will not succeed.
2. If Vietnam refuses to resolve the Cambodian issue in accordance with this proposal, peace- and justice-loving countries the world over will clearly see that Vietnam does not want to resolve the Cambodian issue peacefully and to let this region become one of peace, stability, and cooperation as Vietnam has said in its propaganda. These countries will also realize that the Hanoi Vietnamese are great murderers, who are exterminating the Cambodian nation and race, and bandits and aggressors who are destroying peace, security, and stability in this region. And if Vietnam insists on carrying on its war of aggression and race extermination in Cambodia to destroy peace, security, and stability in the region, then all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over will increase their condemnation and pressure on Vietnam in every field until the Hanoi Vietnamese are willing to withdraw all their aggressor forces unconditionally from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their destiny in accordance with the resolutions of the past six sessions of the UN General Assembly. The Cambodian people and the CGDK do not want to fight a war. Cambodia wants only to coexist peacefully with every neighboring country, including Vietnam. However, if the Hanoi Vietnamese refuse to resolve the Cambodian issue peacefully in accordance with the UN resolutions, the demands of the international community, and this reasonable proposal, then the Cambodian people will have no choice but to unite in an armed struggle to defend their nation and race. And they will continue to struggle vigorously, assiduously, and persistently until Vietnam agrees to take part in negotiations to resolve the Cambodian issue in accordance with the resolutions of the past six sessions of the UN General Assembly by withdrawing all its aggressor forces unconditionally from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without outside interference.



VIENTIANE RIDICULES THAI OFFICIAL POLICY

BK271436 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 26 Jul 85

["Talk:" "Deception and Slander Cannot Solve Any Problem"]

[Text] At present, the whole world knows well that the problem of the three Lao villages was caused by Thailand. If it did not do it, there would not have been any problem at the three Lao villages. Regarding this matter, Bangkok has acknowledged the problem. However, being ashamed before the world's people, in an attempt to deceive world opinion Bangkok announced that Thai troops have been withdrawn from the three villages.

As a matter of fact, Thai troops continue to be posted on various hills in the vicinity of the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. Despite the Thai side's announcement of a troops withdrawal, everyone's understanding is as clear as day -- it is the Thai side which has caused the problem of the three villages and later accused Laos of being responsible for it or of creating problems and so forth. The Thai side has frequently played this kind of trick.

Thai authorities have on numerous occasions used Mekong River patrol boats to provoke the Lao side. Despite the evidence seized by local Lao authorities, the Thai have thrown the blame on the Lao side. For example, regarding the incident which took place at Ban Khoksai on 15 May 1980, the Thai authorities had sent patrol boats to retrieve the dead bodies of bandits they sent to rob the people in Ban Khoksai, Sithantai Canton, Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Province. Moreover, they threw the blame on the Lao side even after sending spies and exiled Lao reactionaries to Laos to carry out terrorist activities and sabotage the people's tranquillity and happiness along a stretch of the Lao-Thai border.

The Thai authorities with little conscience should know well who has sent troops to encroach upon or subvert whom. Laos has never sent forces to sabotage anyone. Why has the Thai side kept on slandering and charging Laos with making trouble, listening to the words of a third country or Vietnam, with intending to seize 16 Thai provinces, and so forth? Historical facts prove that Laos has never occupied Thai territory, not even on one occasion. On the contrary, it is those implementing the greater Thailand doctrine who have nibbled at and occupied Lao soil. Everyone knows well that Thailand has always distorted facts, is afraid of facts, and dares not speak the truth. It has hidden the truth by slandering and blaming others. Particularly, it has always distorted the Lao side's good intentions in improving Thai-Lao relations and resolving bilateral problems in accordance with the content and spirit of the joint communiques of 1979. It has slandered Laos' true friends and tried to carry out cunning tricks to sow discord and create disturbances in Laos.

All this is similar to the action taken by the Beijing reactionaries against its neighbors. This bad act is aimed at sabotaging the fine relations between the Lao and Thai peoples and the interests of the two nations -- Laos and Thailand. If Thailand is as sincere as it has stated, it should acknowledge the true situation and adopt a correct attitude. If it persists in slandering others, no problems can be resolved.

The Thai side should correct the mistakes it has committed in the past and turn toward negotiating with the Lao side in order to improve and normalize Thai-Lao relations. The Lao side is always ready for negotiations, whether in Bangkok or Vientiane. Once Thailand has stopped using the slanderous accusations suggested by the reactionary forces and has turned toward the Thai people's interests, its action will be widely supported by international opinion.

Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut's letter has made clear the Lao side's sincerity and good intentions. Yet, there is a limit to the Lao side's restraint. The Thai side should pay attention to the Thai people's plight. This is better than following and serving the interests of foreigners.

As far as diplomatic manners are concerned, all acts of ignoring other people's good intentions are undesirable. Particularly, when the fraternal friendship between the Thai and Lao peoples is concerned, it would be utterly appropriate for justice-minded and morally civilized people to urgently respond to good intentions, because at least this would prevent others from knowing of their true nature of following in the footsteps of foreigners.

#### OCCASION OF MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL OBSERVED

##### Delegation Leaves for Festival

BK2609543 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Vientiane, July 26 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union (LPRYU) led by Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party CC, and head of its Organizational Committee, who is also chairman of the Lao National Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, left here on July 24 to attend the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow. The delegation is made up of more than 250 representatives of youth organs attached to the LPRYU throughout the country.

For the same purpose, Singkapo Sikhotchounnamani, president of the Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Nations also left on the same day for Moscow.

##### Souphanouvong Greets Festival

BK260951 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Vientiane, July 26 (OANA-KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR, today, sends a message of congratulations to participants of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, the Soviet Union. In his message, President Souphanouvong says that the festival under a slogan "for solidarity against imperialism, for peace and friendship" is a prominent world event in 1985. It is a year when the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Red Army's victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism is being worldwidely commemorated, and a number of world events of historical significance occurred.

In the present international situation, the imperialist power headed by U.S.A. and its allies are actively carrying out a policy of arms race, militarizing outer space, and preparing "star wars" program. Therefore, the president stresses, the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in the capital of the Soviet Union -- a bastion of world peace and revolution -- is an expression of solidarity potency of the world youth peace-and progress-lovers in the struggle for the defence of peace and international security.

The Lao president further extends congratulations to a host of the festival, the Leninist Komsomol, and to the youth and students who -- regardless of difficulties -- have given active preparation to the festival. He wishes the festival great success.



## Youth Festival Viewed

BK270734 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Feature article: "Grand Festival of Peace and Friendship"]

[Text] The long history of the grand World Festival of Youths and Students serves the world's people as an example among all the post-war events that have occurred throughout the world. Previous festivals have reflected the elegant purpose that youths of all ages and both sexes from all over the world have -- namely, obstructing nuclear war. In the festivals, they have sought all possible means of freeing mankind from famine, poverty, illiteracy, backwardness, and so forth.

The world situation now has become more tense with each passing day, while the danger of nuclear weapons is a burning issue. In light of this situation, the political line to be followed by the 12th World Festival of Youths and Students in Moscow must clearly reflect its roles and responsibilities. The content and spirit of this 12th grand festival must primarily be full of peace and friendship. Its role and responsibility must be aimed at opposing racism. In light of the situation in which the U.S. imperialists and their allied nations in the NATO group are absurdly carrying out a war escalation policy, stepping up the arms race, and leading mankind to a deep valley of destruction by nuclear war, the progressive youths and students in the world are urged to be wide-awake and to make their utmost efforts to contribute to the struggle against the sources of war.

Unified action and resolute determination to check the enemy's dangerous schemes against peace, democracy, and movements for national liberation and social progress are an urgent responsibility of the democratic youth force. The 12th grand World Festival of Youths and Students in Moscow will also fulfill this obligation. The antiwar slogans of the 12th grand World Festival in Moscow will be resounding to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over the Hitlerite fascists and the Japanese militarists. The commemoration of 20 million Soviet people who heroically sacrificed their lives during the national salvation war will serve as a resounding bell stimulating the hearts of people of all ages and both sexes in the present era to march forward together.

The Moscow World Festival of Youths and Students will open a new era for the consolidation of solidarity against the imperialist aggressors. This year, 1985, is the international year of youth as declared by the UN General Assembly. The tasks and responsibilities of the international year of youth reflect the significance of the 12th grand World Festival of Youths and Students in Moscow. The Soviet Union -- the host country of the festival -- is extending an invitation to people of all strata who are interested in the festival, which will attract youths from all spheres regardless of their political systems, religions, or complexion. The youths in Moscow are jubilantly preparing with all their hearts to welcome their friends and comrades from every corner of the world. Twenty-eight years ago, on 28 July 1957, the sixth grand World Festival of Youths and Students was also organized in Moscow. Now, the Soviet youths will again have an opportunity to establish friendship with people from all countries in their spirit of cherishing guests who will attend the 12th world festival of youths and students. It is certain that the slogan "For solidarity against imperialism, for peace and friendship" will be implemented in this grand festival.

3 KILLED IN FIGHTING WITH MALAYSIAN COMMUNISTS

BK270305 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Yala -- Three rangers were killed and 17 others seriously wounded in day-long clashes with a group of communist terrorists in Betong District yesterday.

Ranger Ruang Yingkhamnun was instantly killed and seven of his colleagues were injured when the terrorists, believed to be members of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM], opened fire on a platoon of rangers heading for a camp in a valley at Tambon Tano Maelo to replace another platoon of rangers there.

Shortly after the assault, a helicopter from the civilian-police-military Force 43 in Betong was dispatched to rush the wounded rangers to Betong Hospital.

However, sporadic fighting went on throughout the day until dusk, as the CPM guerrillas launched a new round of fierce attacks on the platoon killing two other rangers and wounding ten others.

Until 8:30 pm, the fighting was still going on, while the helicopter tried in vain to pick up those injured because of heavy fighting and darkness.

MALAYSIAN COMMENTS ON BORDER FENCE CAUSE SURPRISE

BK280337 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Thai authorities yesterday expressed surprise at a statement by a Malaysian Cabinet member about a plan to construct a barricade -- a concrete wall in some parts and a barbed-wire fence in others -- along the Thai-Malaysian frontier. It is, however, not the plan, but the rationale behind it that the Thai authorities questioned.

The Thai source in the Regional Border Committee (RBC) confirmed in general terms a statement by Deputy Malaysian Prime Minister and Home Minister Datuk Musa Hitam in Parliament last Tuesday that the plan to build the barricade was a "positive move accepted by both countries" and that Thailand and Malaysia had reached complete understanding on the issue. However, they said the "puzzling part" was his reference to part of the plan -- Datuk Musa Hitam was quoted as saying a barbed-wire fence about 56-km long in Kedah State was completed last year, that smugglers had cut through the fence and so it was decided that the barricade in Korh would be a reinforced concrete wall.

The Thai side has called upon the Malaysian members of the General Border Committee (GBC) to replace the barbed-wire fence in Kedah across Padang Besa with a concrete wall to reduce the rate of smuggling and crimes there. The Malaysian side initially was reluctant, citing insufficient money but in the last round of talks, the Malaysian members agreed to the Thai call, according to the GBC sources.

The sources said that the plan to build the barricade inside Malaysia running parallel to the border was part of a GBC agreement which also envisages the construction of a barricade inside Thailand. According to the agreement, concluded some two years ago, the barricades will be located about five metres from the border and will be about 4.75 metres high.

Datuk Musa Hitam said that the barricade was mainly to keep insurgents, drug traffickers as well as weapons smugglers out of Malaysia. Thai authorities said that the barricades were also designed to prevent smuggling of contraband from Malaysia to Thailand.



The sources said that a wall and barbed-wire fence on the Thai side at Padang Pasa across from the Malaysian State of Kedah was completed early this year. The wall was built near the crowded community while the fences were put up in less densely-populated areas. Following completion of the project on the Thai side, the Thais urged the Malaysians to build a wall on the other side because the barricade on the Thai side had failed to prevent smuggling of contraband and other cross-border criminal activities. However, Malaysia refused to accept the proposal, citing an inadequate budget.

"The Malaysians should embark upon construction of the wall in the first phase at Kedah, and not Kroh as announced by Datuk Musa Hitam," a Thai official commented.

He said that the RBC had forwarded the proposal to the General Border Committee, co-chaired by Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot, and Datuk Musa Hitam. In the latest round of negotiations, the Malaysian side agreed to the proposal.

The sources said that while the Malaysian side emphasizes the prevention of insurgents crossing into Malaysia and the smuggling of weapons and drugs from Thailand, the Thai side places priority on a crackdown on smuggling from Malaysia.

The Thai sources also charged that certain local Malaysian officials had collaborated with smugglers, but the situation had apparently improved after the Thais pointed out that smuggling was a hotbed for other criminal activities along the border.

#### MINISTER SHOOTS HIMSELF, DIES IN HOSPITAL

BK290546 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] At 1130 today police Major General Sunthon Lohana, commander of the northern metropolitan police, reported to newsmen at Phaya Thai Hospital in Bangkok that Science, Technology, and Energy Minister Damrong Latthaphiphat died in the hospital's intensive care unit at 1107 this morning. Earlier, Public Health Minister Marut Bunnak told newsmen after visiting Damrong that Damrong's condition was serious. He was informed that Damrong shot himself while in a car enroute to attend a special cabinet meeting. Police Major Phon Kasetphan, security officer assigned to Damrong, delivered Damrong to the hospital this morning.

#### SITTHI ON LETTER TO LAOS, TALKS WITH USSR

BK280909 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said to newsmen that he cannot reveal the contents of his personal letter to the Lao foreign minister before it is delivered to the latter by the Thai envoy. Asked about the next steps in resolving the problem of the three Thai-Lao border villages, the foreign minister said Thailand has been trying to settle the problem. He denied Laos' charge that Thailand has not withdrawn its troops from the three villages and said that the matter had been explained. Asked if a ministerial-level meeting would help resolve the problem, he said it would not. The foreign minister said he proposed in the letter steps to be taken and his envoy would discuss it in detail. The outcome will be reported to the public later.

Asked how sincere is the Lao letter, the foreign minister said it is fine in content but it attacked Thailand many points at the end. Anyway, Thailand is sincere and mature enough not to respond to it.

Asked about the Soviet director general for Southeast Asia's appeal to Thailand to persuade China not to put pressure on the northern border of Vietnam, the foreign minister said this is something between Vietnam and China. Besides, China and the Soviet Union meet each other quite often. So in his opinion, the Soviet Union -- not Thailand -- should talk with China on this. He said Thailand, meanwhile, understands the problem. Asked to comment on the Soviet claim that it has to help Vietnam as Vietnam was under Chinese pressure in the north, the foreign minister said that it was not so. He pointed out that as a matter of fact, Vietnamese tanks in Cambodia are Soviet-made and shipments to Kompong Som have continued by landing craft. Anyway, the problems are not related.

Asked about the plan for a meeting between the Thai and Soviet foreign ministers in New York during the 40th UN General Assembly session in September, the foreign minister said the Soviet Union is a big country and if it wishes to meet with Thailand, Thailand will meet with it and various matters will be raised up for discussion.

#### MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ADDRESSES LAO PROPOSALS

BK261226 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Statement by Sawanit Khongsiri, Foreign Ministry spokesman, on 26 July in Bangkok -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry received a message from the Lao foreign minister addressed to the Thai foreign minister proposing negotiation between Thai and Lao representatives. The Foreign Ministry is studying Laos' sincerity and readiness in this matter. But at a time when the Thai side is studying this proposal Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet slandered Thailand to the mass media on 17 July to the effect that Thailand avoided negotiations because it did not want Thai-Lao relations to normalize and that Thai leaders colluded with China to create tense Thai-Lao relations. He also made remarks about the Cambodian problem, which is irrelevant to relations between Thailand and Laos, despite the statement of the Thai side on 14 June 1985 asking the Lao side to refrain from introducing unrelated issues into relations between Thailand and Laos.

This Lao action causes Thailand to be uncertain of the real intentions of Laos, leading it to suspect that the Lao side seeks to divert the world communities from the Cambodian problem to the problem in Thai-Lao relations, possibly as a result of pressure from other countries upon Laos in order to destroy Thai-Lao relations. Such an action runs counter to the desire and interest of Thai and Lao people. The Thai side is acting to show its sincerity toward a peaceful solution of the existing problems and toward normalizing relations in the interest of the people of both countries.

If negotiations are to take place on the three disputed villages, they must include problems on other parts of the Thai-Lao border as well; Thailand has not rejected negotiations as alleged. We want negotiations to resolve disputes. What we always reject is the use of force to settle disputes -- on the Thai-Lao border or in Cambodia. We want a negotiated settlement of disputes, but negotiations must be based on sincerity, not negotiations to be used to slander the other party, like in the case of the past negotiations at the Erawan Hotel, used to issue statements attacking the Thai Government and people. Negotiations, if they are to take place, must have a good chance of success, lest such negotiations could have negative repercussions on bilateral relations. For this reason, we agree with the idea of negotiation but careful consideration must precede it.



RADIO SAYS DELEGATION TO GO TO LAOS 29 JULY

BK280313 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] The Thai Government will next week send a mission to Vientiane to explore the possibility of discussing steps toward normalization of bilateral relations. The 3-man Thai team will be led by Director General of the International Organization Department Nit Phibunsongkhram, who will also participate in the meeting of the interim Mekong Committee in the Lao capital during 29 July to 3 August. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said the Thai side is taking action to demonstrate its sincerity in settling the various problems between the two countries through peaceful means.

During the meeting in Vientiane, the Thai mission will also present a personal message from Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to the Laotian leaders. The letter will outline steps toward overall improvement of bilateral relations, which have been affected by a border dispute over the three villages in Uttaradit Province.

The previous rounds of Thai-Lao negotiations held in Bangkok were deadlocked because the Laotian side insisted that the three villages belonged to Laos, while the Thai side countered that the conflicting claims be settled through technical means. However, Thailand still claims sovereignty over the three villages.

INHABITANTS OF DISPUTED VILLAGES RESETTLED

BK290129 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Huai Yang, Uttaradit -- About 80 percent of the inhabitants from three border villages, claimed by both Thailand and Laos, have settled down here to pursue a new life.

"We don't think we're going back to the disputed areas though our planting lands are located there. It's too dangerous for us and we prefer being under Thai government control here to being under the Laotian troops control in our old home," said Sawai Saengphet, 42, a villager from Sawang village.

Sawang is one of the three villages, which were the cause of the border conflict between the Thai and Laotian governments last year. Two other villages are Mai and Klang.

Sawai said he and his family migrated to Huai Yang village in November last year because he felt that the situation in Ban Sawang was making it difficult to earn a living.

"There are too many obstacles to doing business since the Laotian troops have poured into my village," said Sawai.

According to Lt Col Krairoek Khanthongkham, commander of the task force responsible for the border areas close to the disputed villages, about 500 Laotian troopers are stationed in the three villages.

Krairoek said that after the withdrawal of Thai soldiers in October last year, three regiments of Laotian troops occupied the disputed villages.

However, in February when the situation settled down, Laos pulled out two regiments from the area to Paklai village about 30 kilometers from the border, he said.

The commander said the Laotian soldiers have frequently fired across the border at Ban Bo Bia where the Thai troops have set up their outposts after the withdrawal.

He said 992 out of a total population of 1,072 in the three villages had moved deeper inside Thailand during the height of the conflict.

According to the commander, later during November and February, some of the villagers moved back to their homeland to take care of their lands under cultivation.

However, he said 762 villagers from 127 families or about 80 percent of the total population have voluntarily settled down well inside Thai territory in Huai Yang village about eight kilometres from their old villages.

Krairoek said the Thai government are carrying out a plan to issues identification cards and provide arable land of about 1,000 rais to the villagers.

He said the government will also build a reservoir for them to use in the cultivation. So far, the villagers have their own school, comprising four classes from Prathom 1 to 4.

A total of 155 students are being taught using the Thai language by 12 teachers, nine of them from the disputed villages.

Khamla Khamnawong, one of the teachers told THE NATION he graduated from a high school in Sayaboury Province of Laos but he prefers to teach the children with the Thai language because he feels that they should learn in Thai.

He said he knows the Thai language very well because he learned it from his parents.

He said he went back to Mai village for one day in April and came back to Thailand when he found that while living in his old village he had less freedom than in Thailand.

Khamla said he had been asked by Laotian troopers during his trip to Mai village to persuade the villagers who fled deeper inside Thailand to come back to the villages. "However I did not do as they told me," he said.

Life in Huai Yang village is almost on the same level as other villages nearby. The villagers, some of them owning television sets, live in houses made of wood and roofed with corrugated iron.

The main source of their food supply is the Thai government which provides them rice daily while villagers grow their vegetable and have their own livestock.

According to Lt Col Krairoek, the Department of Highways has continued the construction of a strategic road, 60 kilometers long, from Ban Sali of Nan to Ban Bo Bia of Uttardit.

He said the road was previously planned to run through the area of the disputed villages but, due to the conflict which has not been settled, the route of the road had to be changed to run through an area deeper inside Thailand to avoid passing through the disputed areas.

According to the army official, one third of the new stretch of road has been completed.



WORKERS PROTEST JENKINS BILL AT U.S. EMBASSY

BK270424 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Jul 85 p 20

[Text] Over 600 textile workers from Samut Prakan yesterday morning gathered in front of the United States Embassy and submitted a two-page open letter to the US Government, urging it to help Thailand's textile industry by not enacting the controversial Jenkins Bill, which seeks to limit textile imports to the United States. The textile workers were led by Phaisan Thawatchainan, president of the Thai Trade Union Congress, who later handed over the letter to US embassy official Donald Coleman.

The letter, signed by Paisan, urges the US Government to consider the negative impact the legislation could have on Thailand's textile industry and employment if it was approved.

The letter also said that Thai textiles imported to the US in 1983, were worth 4,608 million baht and last year 7,109 million baht. If the bill was passed, it would reduce the figure by over 60 per cent or about 4,000 million baht.

The bill, if passed, would affect more than 600,000 textile workers in about 830 factories, the letter said.

After receiving the letter, second secretary Coleman said that he would pass it on to the US Government.

Mr Phaisan told the BANGKOK POST after the 40-minute rally had dispersed that the workers wanted the US Government to understand that about 45 per cent of the Thailand's textile industry's output is exported to the US and makes up only about two per cent of the United States' total textile import.

During the past few weeks several Thai Government and private organisations have openly voiced opposition to the Jenkins Bill, including the National Economic and Social Development Board, the House of Representatives, labour groups, students and political parties.

The Jenkins Bill, awaiting the approval of the US Congress, is designed to put curbs on textile imports to the US. It aims to limit the increase of textile imports to six per cent based on 1980 figures with a one percent yearly increase.

According to an informed source, who quoted official figures that differed from those in Phaisan's letter, Thailand's textile exports totalled over 19,300 million baht in 1984, of which about 45 per cent, or 8,600 million baht worth, went to the United States.

If the proposed Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act 1985 (Jenkins Bill) is passed, the total value of Thailand's textile exports to the US would be reduced by 64.4 per cent, or from 8,600 million baht to about 3,000 million baht, the source said.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY SOVIET OFFICIAL ZAYTSEV

BK270313 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Jul 85 p 3

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will meet his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze at the UN General Assembly in New York in September, Dr Pratchayathawi Tawethikum, deputy director-general of the ministry's Information Department, said yesterday.

The meeting, which will be the first between the two ministers, has been confirmed during discussions between Thai officials and Soviet Director General for Southeast Asia Anatoliy Zaytsev. The date and the agenda of the meeting are expected to be worked out soon.

Mr Zaytsev called on Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin yesterday to convey a goodwill message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr Gorbachev expressed hopes in his message to see Southeast Asia become a zone of peace and a settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Dr Pratchayathawi said that during discussions between Mr Zaytsev and International Organisation Department Director General Nit Phibunsongkhram on the agenda for the UN meeting in September, both sides held similar views on major issues such as disarmament, new international economic order, South Africa's apartheid policy, international terrorism, and nuclear-free zone.

However, he said, the Thai side made clear to the Soviet official that Thailand could not compromise on the issue of continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and that Thailand's position on the issue was similar to that on the Kampuchean problem.

The Soviet official earlier told Mr Asa that the Soviet Union was happy with the relations between the two countries and wanted to further improve them, particularly in the area of trade.

Mr Zaytsev later repeated the statement during his meeting with Political Affairs Department Director General M.R. Thep Thewakun.

M.R. Thep told the Soviet official that the Thai Government was also satisfied with the improvement in bilateral relations and appreciated the Soviet initiative to make them even better.

M.R. Thep said Thailand welcomed the Soviet initiative despite their disagreement on certain issues. The Thai official specified the Kampuchean conflict as the main impediment to further improvement in the Soviet-Thai relations and urged Moscow to help seek a solution to the problem.

M.R. Thep also emphasised Thailand's belief that as a superpower the Soviet Union should play an important role in contributing to Southeast Asia's peace and stability, apparently alluding to ongoing Soviet support for Vietnam which is occupying Kampuchea.

He said that closer relations between the Soviet Union and Thailand would be possible if the Soviet Union made a positive response regarding its role in the region.

M.R. Thep added that Thailand agreed with the Soviet initiative to expand bilateral trade.

Mr Zaytsev, however, told M.R. Thep that Moscow maintained close technical cooperation with Hanoi because Vietnam showed great potential for development especially after its discovery of large oil deposits.

M.R. Thep said Thailand had no objection to the Soviet economic assistance to Vietnam, but would like to see reductions in Soviet military aid to Hanoi.

Mr Zaytsev responded that the military assistance was necessary in the wake of ongoing conflict between China and Vietnam. He also charged that China frequently attacked the northern parts of Vietnam.



He maintained that Vietnam had no expansionist policy and that the Soviet Union was not helping Vietnam to become a threat to Thailand's security.

M.R. Thep then said ASEAN wanted to have closer ties with Vietnam but the major stumbling block was the Kampuchean problem.

The Soviet official said ASEAN's unwavering desire to solve the Kampuchean problem based on the United Nations and International Committee on Kampuchea resolutions was unrealistic and that the Soviet Union did not have the power to convince Vietnam to go one way or the other.

#### NAVY TO UNDERTAKE 'MAJOR REINFORCEMENT' PROJECT

BK280305 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy [RTN] is to set up its first tank battalion in a major reinforcement project. A high-level committee was recently set up to pick the most appropriate type of light tank with which to launch the 2,000-million-baht scheme.

RTN Chief-of-Staff Adm Prathuang Wongchan told THE NATION that the committee will study all types of light tanks for the project.

Committee members have visited several countries, including Sweden, the United States and Britain, to observe the combat capabilities of various kinds of tanks offered by manufacturers in those countries.

Adm Prathuang said he himself made the latest trip to inspect tanks in the middle of this month when he visited a factory producing Scorpion tanks and observed its operations during a demonstration in Britain.

"It's the latest version of the Scorpion light tank. They offered to sell it to us after learning that we are looking for a suitable tank for the formation of a marine tank battalion," the RTN chief-of-staff said.

He said it was imperative in the present situation, where Thailand is facing a security threat from the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, that the marine force acquire a tank battalion. "It is needed as a combat support for landing operations by our marines," Adm Prathuang said.

Adm Prathuang said the committee had not yet decided in favour of any particular tank and was studying all types of available tanks.

Royal Thai Marine Corps commandant Vice Adm Prasoet Noikhamsiri told THE NATION that the idea to set up the marine tank battalion had been floated when Adm Kawi Singha was commandant of the marine corps. Assistant Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Yutthaya Choetbunmuang later submitted a proposal to modernize the naval force.

Informed sources said that the project was shelved last year due to financial constraints.

However, the attempt was renewed early this year with the formation of the high-level committee. Adm Yutthaya, a former marine corps commandant, is said to strongly advocate the project. Prime movers hope that the project could be launched next year. Vice Adm Prasoet said that in modern battles, such a tank battalion is needed to lead a marine force in a landing operation. "If we want to have a perfect marine force, like those in the U.S. and British naval forces, then we need it," he said.

He added that the marine corps had acquired 155 mm artillery to support landing operations but the movement of such heavy guns ashore following marine landings was usually a problem.

"This was proven during the Cobra Gold '85 joint Thai-U.S. exercise early this month. One conclusion drawn from the exercise was that we still have problems moving military hardware ashore in landing operations, and the problem is very important," he said.

He added that the tanks suitable for the new battalion should weigh 20-30 tons each.

RTN sources said the RTN needs about 2,000 million baht to set up the battalion. The budget will be spent on 50 tanks, costing about 25-30 million baht each, the construction of a battalion command post as well as on training.

#### USSR SAID TO SEND SRV MIG-23'S NEXT DRY SEASON

BK260916 Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 25 Jul 85 p 7

[Text] A military intelligence report said earlier that the Soviet Union will send MIG-23's to Vietnam in 1987 at the earliest. Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City will each have a squadron. However, new information reports that the planes will arrive in Vietnam a full year earlier, in the next dry season. Some of the Vietnamese MIG-21's -- 12 of them -- will go to Laos which now has 19. This information is based on the fact that Vietnamese pilots were sent for training 1 and 1/2 years earlier than scheduled and Lao pilots have already completed their training for MIG-21's. That is what our neighbors are up to.

#### AMBASSADOR TO SRV ON RELATIONS, CONDITIONS

BK290247 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jul 85 p 5

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet]

[Text] With relations between Bangkok and Hanoi not at their best, life for Thailand's ambassador to Vietnam, Atsada Chaiyanam, cannot be as smooth as in other missions.

But for the Thai envoy the difficulties and hardships faced in putting forward the country's position, looking after Thailand's interests and image is, as many envoys would say, all part of the job.

"Working in Vietnam is difficult," the envoy told the BANGKOK POST recently.

But whatever the difficulties, Ambassador Atsada says that it is a matter of adapting oneself to the situation. "There's no comparison to Thailand," he said frankly.

"When I first took up the post I never imagined that a country in such a poor condition existed in Asia," he said.

The Vietnamese are hard-working people. They try their best to farm on all available land, which is cultivated mostly by women.

The country lacks and desperately needs skilled labour and people at management level, he added.



"But the conditions they face, I can't explain it. You have to be there to see how it is for yourself," Ambassador Atsada said.

Life in general for the Vietnamese is better than what it was before during the Vietnam War years, especially in the North. People in the south, he says, are slightly better off than their counterparts in the North but this could change in future years. "There will probably be a balancing out of conditions," he told the POST. But basic differences, both economically and in the people's attitudes and hearts vis-a-vis the North and the South still prevail, he said.

The sharp economic differences between Thailand and Vietnam, naturally affects the amenities and lifestyles often taken for granted by those living in more developed countries. Power failures and water shortages are examples. Ambassador Atsada told the POST that power failures are common occurrences with the voltage dropping from 220 to about 100. Fortunately the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has installed a small generator to overcome this problem at the Thai embassy, he said.

Mr Atsada also said that its not uncommon during the dry season for people to go without water "for days." These inconveniences seem insignificant to other problems the envoy faces in carrying out his duties as the Government's representative.

One particular problem is obtaining information and looking after the interest of Thai fishermen captured and held in Vietnam. "As ambassador I don't even know the exact number of Thai fishermen held," Mr Atsada said, but he estimates the number to be around 300. The reason, he said, is simply that when asked the Vietnamese "won't tell us." Mr Atsada said that whenever inquiries are made Vietnamese officials say the matter is not under their jurisdiction. The officials say it is a matter for Vietnamese authorities in the respective districts or provinces to deal with and therefore they do not have information on the matter. "Sometimes when they release the fishermen they don't even inform us," the ambassador said, adding that he has the feeling that Vietnamese authorities does not want the embassy to have a role in such matters.

Ambassador Atsada said that when he first took up the post Vietnamese criticism of Thailand was almost a "daily occurrence." He admits that at first this troubled him considerably but he's learned that there's a difference between criticism from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and criticism published in state-run newspapers.

Criticism by both countries directed at one another is nothing new, he said, adding that fortunately he is not called into the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry often because if he is it is a "serious matter." Being called in often, he said, does not help improve relations. After a while the frequent criticism in the local press, which often picks out negative stories about Thailand, "became an ordinary occurrence," he said. Ambassador Atsada admits, however, that despite problems in dealing with Vietnamese officialdom, the officials concerned are courteous even though their positions conflict.

Another job the Thai envoy faces is explaining Thailand and ASEAN's position to the various mission heads in Vietnam who sympathise with Hanoi's position or who do not understand the deeper, more significant issues in the Kampuchean conflict. Some countries see the issue in a very simplistic fashion, the envoy told the POST. "These countries see the situation as one where Pol Pot killed a lot of people and the Vietnamese are now in Kampuchea to help the Kampuchean people. That's as far as it goes. We must try to explain to these countries, particularly those without missions in Bangkok what the real situation is but also countries which have diplomatic relations with Thailand but are not too close."

Ambassador Atsada said that he will start compiling clippings from English-language newspapers, photocopying them and circulating them among missions which do not have an alternative source of information. "Whether they believe our point of view or not is another matter. At least we have a chance of explaining our position to them," Ambassador Atsada added.

Commenting on Vietnam's relations with other countries, Mr Atsada said he believes that Vietnam wants very badly to have both political and economic ties with as many countries as possible, especially the United States.

Although the Vietnamese may give the impression that they couldn't care less, the ambassador feels that deep down there is a concern with their dependency on the Soviet Union.

Because of its close relations with the Soviet Union, Ambassador Atsada sees that even though the Kampuchean conflict may be solved one day, trade with Vietnam will not be easy.

At present countries which trade with Hanoi, such as Japan which buys seafood, scrap metal and coal, face certain problems. Vietnam simply does not have the foreign exchange to buy produce and would like to deal on a counter-trade basis.

But even counter-trade will be problematic because Vietnam has certain commitments not only to the Soviet Union but with countries of the Eastern bloc which it owes money, the ambassador said.

Simply put, countries which may want certain Vietnamese products and are willing to trade may not be able to do so because of Vietnam's previous commitments, he said.

The ambassador said Thai consumer goods are in great demand in Vietnam adding that it is not uncommon to see Thai toothpaste, tooth brushes and soap on sale in Hanoi. One day I even saw a Rattanakosin Bicentennial T-shirt on one of the young Vietnamese boys," he said.

Commenting on how the Vietnamese see Thailand, Ambassador Atsada said Hanoi believes that there is "something" between Thailand and China, that there is coordination of action.

"We have tried to explain to them that Thailand and China, and Thailand and ASEAN, see eye-to-eye on certain matters, such as the Kampuchean conflict."

And although the Vietnamese often tell us that they want to be friends with Thailand and ASEAN, they also try to separate Thailand from the rest of ASEAN. They are always trying to portray Thailand's views as different to that of its ASEAN partners, Ambassador Atsada said. He said that in his discussions with officials, Hanoi tried to portray its presence in Kampuchea as a matter of survival for that country while Thailand considers it an illegal occupation endangering Thai national security.

The Vietnamese are always saying that they have no intention of invading Thailand. "But Thailand's underlying fear is always put forward to them, that if you (the Vietnamese) have already invaded one country, then they could always invade another," Ambassador Atsada said.



NHAN DAN HEADLINES LE DUAN AT MOSCOW FESTIVAL

BK280221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2205 GMT 27 Jul 85

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 28 July]

[Text] Under bold headlines stretching across four columns, NHAN DAN carries the following report: The 12th World Youth and Students Festival solemnly opened in Moscow yesterday. Comrade Gorbachev addressed representatives of youth from the five continents. Comrade Le Duan attended as guest of honor of the festival.

Next to the report, the paper publishes four pictures showing comrade general secretary on the podium of the festival along with Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Tikhonov; the parade of the Vietnamese youth delegation; and a panoramic view of the Lenin central stadium on the opening day of the 12th festival.

NHAN DAN COMMEMORATES SPACE RESEARCH WITH USSR

OW241658 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24 -- "The successful sixth space flight in the Intercosmos program is a fine expression of the Vietnam-USSR military solidarity, of the friendship and close cooperation among socialist countries," said Prof. Dr. Dao Vong Duc, in an article published by NHAN DAN today. The article marks the fifth anniversary of the first Soviet-Vietnamese space flight in 1980.

Prof. Dao Vong Duc, who is vice chairman of the Vietnam Space Research Committee, recalls that after working in space for a week, the international crew which included Colonel V.V. Gorbatko, Soviet cosmonaut, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, and Lieut. Colonel Pham Tuan, Vietnamese cosmonaut, space researcher and Hero of Vietnam People's Armed Forces, had successfully concluded a scientific research program on cosmophysics and industry, cosmo-bio-medicine, and teledetection aboard the "Salyut-6-Soyuz 36-Soyuz 37" orbital complex.

The flight opened a new stage of development of Vietnamese sciences -- the stage of applying space sciences and technology to the development of the national economy and the use of the outer space for peaceful purpose," Prof. Duc writes. He says: "A state program on scientific-technological development in the 1981-85 period entitled 'Application of Research Achievements and Use of the Outer Space' has been worked out on the basis of the analysis of data obtained in this flight.

"The program is aimed at speeding up space research and applying its results to Vietnamese socio-economic development. This program comprises 22 projects covering five fields -- cosmo-meterology, cosmo-bio-medicine, cosmo-communications, cosmo-physics and teledetection -- and is conducted with the cooperation and participation of many ministries, general departments and research institutes.

"Many results of the research projects in this program have been applied or are being reviewed to be continued or developed on a higher level. As Vietnamese space-science is a very young branch, the results obtained so far are but initial steps. None the less they are of great significance as they are the basis for further development, the training of research cadres, and the building of the material basis and methods of research in this science."

Prof. Duc writes: "Commemorating this glorious event and elated at the achievements we have obtained, we express our profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their wholehearted and all-round assistance to Vietnam, especially in space research. As in the past, we will support the Soviet Union's proposals and measures aimed at averting the danger of an arms race in the outer space pursued by the U.S. imperialists. We also thank other socialist countries members of the Interkosmos program for their effective assistance and cooperation over the past years past".

#### 2-MEMBER PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES JAPAN VISIT

OW261736 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 26 -- A two-member delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam has paid a two-week visit to Japan at the invitation of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee [CPJCC].

The delegation, led by Dang Huu, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, was there also to attend a seminar on the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war and the total ban and elimination of nuclear weapons.

On July 20, it was cordially received by Miyamoto Kenji, chairman of the CPJ CC, who was given a letter by Dang Huu from Vietnamese party General Secretary Le Duan. Chairman Miyamoto thanked the CPV CC for sending the delegation to the seminar and highly valued the Vietnamese guests' contribution to the success of the seminar. He expressed his joy at the fine development of the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two parties.

For his part, Dang Huu expressed sincere thanks of the CPV CC to the CPJ CC and Chairman Miyamoto for their warm support for the Vietnamese party and people's past war of resistance against the U.S. aggression and present national construction and defence. He also affirmed the Vietnamese party and people's full support for the Japanese people's struggle for an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Japan. After the seminar, the Vietnamese guests had working sessions with Tachiki Hiroshi, executive member of the party's Presidium and chief of the International Department, called on the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association, and toured the cities of Hiroshima and Kyoto, the 'Expo-85' scientific and technological exhibition and other scientific establishments.

#### CPV ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON IMPLEMENTING PENAL CODE

BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] On 23 July, the CPV Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on leading the implementation of the penal code. After stressing the significance of the penal code in strengthening the state's socialist legal system, creating conditions for opposing and preventing crimes and violations of the law, and consolidating law and order in state and social management, the directive pointed out various tasks necessary to implement the penal code. They include:



-- Various echelons of the party organizations, administrations, mass organizations, the Armed Forces, and state organizations from the central to the grass-roots levels must formulate a concrete plan for and closely supervise the study and dissemination of the basic contents of the penal code among party cadres and members, Youth Union members, combatants, and the people.

-- The party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, the Ministry of Justice, and the bloc of internal affairs organs must formulate programs to train and lead the contingent of lecturers who are assigned to disseminate the penal code at various central and provincial sectors.

-- Newspapers and central and local radio and television stations must work out programs to introduce and systematically explain the contents of the penal code.

-- The Council of Ministers must promptly issue documents leading the implementation of important articles of the penal code.

-- Economic and social management sectors must review documents relating to criminal cases already promulgated for prompt amendment and appropriate revision.

-- The inspection, court, public security sectors, and Army must study and firmly grasp various articles directly involving their tasks and responsibilities. In their study, they must review shortcomings in implementing the law during the past period and formulate plans for enforcing the law concerning their sectors. They must organize inspections of tasks concerning search, arrest, prosecution, trial, and implementation of verdicts in localities -- especially Hanoi, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh City -- to eliminate promptly all cases of violation of the law.

The Secretariat also urged various echelons of party committees in localities and central sectors to strengthen their supervision in implementing the penal code at their levels, sectors, and localities.

#### PREMIER SENDS MESSAGE ON 10TH-MONTH RICE CROP

BK261331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The SRV Council of Ministers chairman on 24 July sent a message on the delay of 10th-month rice planting to provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward and to the electric, water conservancy, agricultural, supply, planning, meteorological and hydrological sectors.

The message says: Due to setbacks in planting and harvesting the 5th-month spring rice as well as difficulties caused by the recent drought, plowing and planting of the 10th-month rice have been carried out very slowly. To speed up the planting and to ensure a successful crop for the 10th-month rice, the Council of Ministers chairman urges that:

1. Localities and grass-roots units integrate their labor force, draft animals, and electric pumps to cope with the drought, protect rice seedlings, and speed up plowing work to promptly plant the 10th-month rice. They must postpone all unnecessary meetings in order to mobilize peasants to keep the 10th-month rice on schedule. Various military units and organizations in localities must formulate plans to help agricultural cooperation plow land, fight drought, and plant all the 10th-month rice areas.

2. Localities must exploit all sources of natural water and rudimentary tools and rationally use electricity and gasoline to fight against the drought, while striving to suspend all unnecessary and illegal uses of electricity.

3. The Ministry of Power, the northern electric corporation, and the Ministry of Supply must promptly supply sufficient electricity and gasoline to localities to fight the drought. The ministries of power, water conservancy, agriculture, and the meteorological and Hydrological General Department must regularly coordinate with one another to promptly supply the electricity requirement of localities and to closely control the correct use of electricity in accordance with state regulations.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEAD COMMENDS PROVINCE

gK260451 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers on 20 July issued a decision commending the cadres and people of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province for taking the lead in the 1984 emulation movement in the entire country. Quang Nam-Da Nang has recorded many outstanding achievements in honoring various emulation pledges in 1984, such as fulfilling or exceeding the state plan, achieving great progress in leadership and management, and satisfactorily fulfilling all tasks entrusted by the party and state.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers urged Quang Nam-Da Nang to pay attention to reviewing its work in every aspect so that it can develop its advantages and overcome its existing shortcomings and weaknesses in 1984 and exchange experiences with other provinces, cities, and special zones in order to further advance the movement throughout the country in 1985, thereby satisfactorily implementing the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution.

On this occasion, the chairman of the Council of Ministers also awarded the leading emulation banner, together with 20,000 dong, to the cadres and people of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province.

#### GOVERNMENT BESTOWS HONORS ON FAMILIES OF WAR DEAD

OW241924 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24 -- The State Council has decided to confer the Independence Order, First, Second and Third Class, on 6,629 families which have many members who laid down their lives for the independence and freedom of the fatherland. The occasions are the 38th anniversary of the War Invalids' Day (July 27) and the national day (September 2). Also on this occasion, the State Council has presented the Labour Order, Second and Third Class, to 43 units and four individuals who have made outstanding achievement in implementing the party and state's policy towards war invalids and fallen combatants' families, and in making contributions to the national construction and defence.

The Council of Ministers decided to present Certificate of Merit to 43 units and three individuals on the War Invalids' Day in recognition of their achievements in implementing the policy towards war-invalids and fallen combatants' families.



AUSTRALIABEAZLEY DEFENDS JOINT MILITARY BASES WITH U.S.

BK270706 Melbourne Overseas Service In English 0430 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Kim Beazley, has defended the presence of joint Australian-U.S. military bases and the country's role in the ANZUS Treaty. Speaking at a conference in Sydney, Mr Beazley said it was unlikely the ANZUS Treaty framework would be dismantled despite difficulties between New Zealand and the United States. Mr Beazley said there was a possibility that relations between those two countries may deteriorate further before they improve. He said it was unlikely there would be a fundamental change in Australia's relation with either the United States or New Zealand. Mr Beazley was speaking at the state conference of the Australian Institute of International Affairs in Sydney. On the joint facilities, Mr Beazley said they were not obligations under the ANZUS Treaty, but provided the United States with important facilities in contributing to the preservation of world peace.

NEW ZEALAND'STANDING INVITATION' FOR U.S. SHIP, SAYS LANGE

HK290437 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 23 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] A suggestion that the United States would again seek a warship visit to New Zealand -- but this time nonnuclear -- was a "long shot," the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, said yesterday. Told at his post-cabinet press conference that the latest edition of "JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY" carried a report from Canberra suggesting that the United States would re-apply for a visit by an FFG7 class ship, Mr Lange said: "They've got a standing invitation -- they don't even have to ask -- just say -- we accept." It was an FFG7 frigate, of the Oliver Hazard Perry class that the government was believed to have suggested to the United States earlier this year as a suitable ship for a port visit. Defence sources said at the time that class of frigate, of which 26 have been commissioned since 1977, did not carry the nuclear-capable Asroc missile system. Frigates of this type are known to be deployed in the Pacific, and one of the type visited Napier in March last year. Mr Lange said the government had invited a vessel of a particular class, and if that invitation was accepted, it would be good. "We have made a judgement about that vessel and having invited it, we would be stupid then to ask further questions," he said.

Reporter: Is there any evidence that you know of that suggestion, as "JANE'S" reports, that the United States is preparing to apply for one of these vessels to visit?

Mr. Lange: No. In fact, as I saw the news, that would be a long shot.

Q: Why do you say that?

Mr Lange: I've been reading what's been said around the Pacific.

Q: Do you think it's likely that they will make an application for such a ship visit?

Mr Lange: I'm saying they don't have to make an application -- They're welcome.

Mr Lange drew laughter when he said the Americans would probably be in New Zealand "like a shot" if, as a reporter suggested, he withdrew his offer to pilot into harbour any FFG7 class ship the Americans might send for a port visit.

MALAYSIACGDK PARTNERS URGED TO RALLY AROUND SIHANOUK

BK290829 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Malaysia has appealed to the three partners of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to rally around the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. This is important to maintain the unity of the coalition and the Kampuchean people in their resistance against the Vietnamese occupation.

The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, was commenting on the recent newspaper report that Prince Sihanouk had threatened to quit leading the tripartite government as the Khmer Rouge army had killed 38 soldiers of the national Sihanoukist. He said that he will get in touch with his ASEAN counterparts to ascertain the whole situation. Foreign Ministry officials will also be directed to look into the matter.

Tengku Rithauddeen feels that the matter, if it is true, can be solved by the three groups. This is because the battlefront incidents happened at the lower ground and not at the leadership level. He was speaking to newsmen after a check presentation ceremony of M\$100,000 donated by the Malaysian Government for the victims of the Bangladesh cyclone disaster at the Foreign Ministry today. The check was handed over by Tengku Rithauddeen to the national chairman of the Malaysian Red Crescent Society, Tengku Tan Sri Mohamed bin Tengku Besar Burhanuddin. Earlier in his speech, Tengku Rithauddeen said that Malaysian Government will also provide medical supplies worth M\$48,000 for the cyclone victims. The Ministry of Health had already purchased the supplies and will hand them over to the Bangladesh high commissioner soon. Also present at the ceremony was the Bangladesh high commissioner, Mr Farouk Sobhan.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON HARASSMENT BY SRV BOATS

BK261202 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Kelantan police have been asked to submit a full report on the allegations by Tumpat fishermen that they have been threatened by Vietnamese patrol boats while fishing in Malaysian waters. Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen says the government can only determine what sorts of actions to pursue after receiving the report from the Kelantan acting chief police officer. If the allegations are true, an official protest will be lodged with the Vietnamese Government that such acts are in violation of Malaysia's sovereignty. He was speaking to reporters in Kota Baharu. Tumpat fishermen claimed they were shot at by Vietnamese patrol boats armed with cannons and machine guns in two incidents last week. Both incidents occurred in Terrengganu waters.

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON PLAN TO REORGANIZE FORCE

BK261321 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] The Royal Malaysian Air Force -- RMAF -- will undergo a reorganization [words indistinct] to streamline its functions as the nation's main frontline and defense force. Chief of the Air Force Lieutenant General Datuk Mohamed Ngah Said says the move will result in the dissolution of the Air Operations Defense High Command. The Air Defense Service Command and the Air Support Command will come under one commander. The assault, technical, and training divisions will be regrouped and placed under the remaining two commands. He said the lessons of the wars in west Asia and Argentina have showed that the Air Force is an important way [as heard] to any country. Datuk Mohamed [words indistinct] his annual visit to [words indistinct] in Ipoh.



ISRAELI EMBASSY DENIES REPORT ON PRIVATE ARMY

HK290743 Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 29 (AFP) — Israel's embassy here today denied a published report that Israeli nationals were training a private army on the central Philippine island of Palawan. Spokesman Ariel Karem said the embassy had no knowledge of any Israelis being hired as trainers on military tactics and operations in a secret training camp in this country as reported by the BULLETIN TODAY newspaper.

The daily yesterday quoted unnamed "knowledgeable" sources as saying that Israeli nationals were currently training 300 to 400 youths in southern Palawan, some 700 kilometers (360 miles) from Manila. It said the Israeli military trainers were seen spending their days off in urban areas on the island. BULLETIN TODAY said that a "first batch" of some 400 trainees had finished a three-month military course under the Israelis in April and another group of about the same number began training early last month.

U.S. TROOPS REPORTED ON MARINE OPERATIONS

HK280414 Hong Kong AFP in English 0357 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 28 (AFP) — American soldiers have been accompanying Philippine Marines on military operations in a southern province of the main island of Luzon, a Manila newspaper said today. BULLETIN TODAY said at least three U.S. troops were seen with a 30-man Philippine Marine team which went to two rebel-infested villages near Isabela town, Camarines Norte Province, last month. The U.S. Embassy here was not immediately available for comment.

The daily quoted a militant peasant leader who claimed he first saw an American soldier with the Marines in his village last July 19. Two days later the peasant leader again saw two American soldiers with another group of Marines passing by a nearby village, BULLETIN TODAY added. The daily said it was not known what the U.S. soldiers were doing in the villages, tagged by the Army as (?hotbeds) of communist insurgency.

A mutual defense pact between Manila and Washington provides that the U.S. military cannot directly intervene unless asked by the Philippine Government. But President Ferdinand Marcos's government has been fighting the New People's Army (NPA), the guerrilla arm of the outlawed Communist Party for the past 16 years with the help of the U.S. Government's military financial aid. From a rag-tag band of a few hundred guerrillas, the NPA has reportedly grown into a 15,000-strong regular army operating in more than 62 of the country's 73 provinces.

OPPOSITION MP SAYS U.S. CONGRESS BOWED TO 'BLACKMAIL'

HK270524 Hong Kong AFP in English 0449 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 27 (AFP) — An opposition M.P. today said the U.S. Congress had succumbed to "blackmail" in granting more military aid to President Ferdinand Marcos' government which threatened to kick U.S. bases out of the Philippines. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who filed a proposed parliamentary resolution calling for the abrogation of the bases treaty if Washington lessened its military aid to Manila, however said he was not blackmailing anyone.

M.P. Homobono Adaza said here today: "The congress' move was very disappointing. They're not interested in the growth of democracy throughout the world. They are only after their global interests," Mr Adaza, head of the Mindanao Alliance Party, was the first oppositionist to react on the U.S. Congress' compromise package of 70 million dollars in military aid and 110 million dollars in economic aid for Manila. He accused congress of bowing to blackmail when it granted military aid to the Marcos government despite Mr Enrile's abrogating threat.

The House of Representatives had originally approved 25 million dollars in military assistance to the Philippines for fiscal 1986, while the Senate supported the Reagan administration's proposal for 100 million dollars.

Mr Enrile said through his spokesman Silverio Afable: "The resolution is not intended to trigger any action or reaction in the United States. It is simply an honest effort to bring this issue to the attention of the Filipino people because of the recurrent actions of the U.S. Congress." Under a treaty which expires in 1991, Washington pledged to provide 900 million dollars in economic and military aid over five years ending in fiscal 1989 in exchange for the use of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

The democrat-controlled House had wanted to use the composition of the package as a lever to press Mr Marcos to conduct reforms in his 20-year-old rule, which is facing a mounting communist rebellion. Mr Adaza told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "It shows that the Americans are only playing games with the people. They don't care how many people die by propping up the Marcos regime with arms and bullets."

The compromise reached Friday specified that the military aid can only be used for non-lethal hardware but not for arms or ammunition, but he said there was no existing body to monitor how the money would be spent, and that he intended to table a resolution to create one. Asked if the minister was withdrawing his proposed resolution due to the Congress compromise which resulted in more military aid, Mr Afable told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Mr Enrile was not issuing any other statement. Presidential palace spokesmen said Mr Marcos has not issued a statement on the decision. The leaders of three of the largest Philippine opposition parties were unavailable for comment.

#### VALENCIA COMMENTS ON CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS MOVE

HK280205 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 28 Jul 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] Well, as predicted, the conference committee of the U.S. Congress, composed of the House and Senate, threw out the suggestions of the Solarz committee regarding the mix of the \$180 million payment for rentals of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The conference committee also rejected a proposal that 25 percent of the \$70 million aid for the poor of the Philippines be coursed through the Roman Catholic Church. The committee merely expressed the suggestion to the Philippine Government that 25 percent be coursed through private distributors of aid to the poor, not necessarily the Roman Catholic Church.

Well, you might say the United States Government fulfilled its obligations according to the recommendations of President Reagan to the American Congress, but it does not rule out that in the next budget hearings in the United States Congress, the same insults will be heaped on us by the Solarz committee. It is generally believed in the United States that Solarz is using the Philippines as a whipping boy to impress upon the American people that he is the number one defender of human rights, and that he is eligible to become the secretary of state of the United States when and if the Democrats ascend to power.



By queer coincidence, Mr Solarz is aided and abetted by Filipinos here and in the United States, who hope that they will ascend to power in the Philippines through the same ladder that Mr Solarz is using, to get to the consciousness of the American people the idea that he is made for greatness also.

I think what is best is, in the negotiation of the bases agreement, to make it definite how much and how the United States will pay us for the use of our military bases. It does not matter so much what they call it, it is the attitude that they will adopt toward giving the money and the amount indicated in the agreement. What happened in the past few months was that Steven Solarz, a member of Congress from New York, had a field day insulting the Philippines and the Filipinos on an "or else" proposal, in other words, unless the Filipinos behave and do what they are told, the American Congress would not appropriate the money intended for rentals of the American military bases, and naturally we were not happy about that.

To avoid these frictions, which happen year after year until the \$900 million are paid, let us get together and decide how much for this, how much for that, when will the payment be made and, most important of all, the Philippine Government must be given the authority and a clear mandate to do what it pleases with the money. Because no matter how much money the Americans pay us, if included in the payment are insults to the honor and integrity of the Filipino people and mandated encroachment upon the sovereignty of the republic, that money will mean nothing.

It would be far better if the United States would skimp some (?money) but instead respected the honor and integrity of the Republic of the Philippines, a sovereign nation, supposedly a friend of the United States. Because the way they are treating us, we are not friends, we are conquered territory, fit for occupation and direction, and on that basis, they should not send us an ambassador but a governor general or a proconsul.

I think we are getting back to the [word indistinct] of Claro M. Recto. He pointed out that the United States was ready to grant us independence but was not prepared to make us independent.

I hope that the action of the American Congress in paying us the \$180 million for 1986 by way of rentals for the use of the military bases will not stop our Batasang Bambansa from pursuing the initial steps to renegotiate the bases agreement, to avoid the frictions that happened here in the last few weeks. The American Congress continues to use the word "aid," referring to the money, and we continue to use the word "rent." It just so happened that during the negotiations for these rentals, the American Congress was told that they could use the word "aid" while we can use the word "rent" here.

In a sense, the American Congress was not prepared to tell the American people that they were paying rentals for the use of the territory of the Republic of the Philippines, but we were not prepared to accept the fact that they can use our land free of charge. So a compromise was reached. They would call it aid, and we would call it rent, but the idea was that the money would be rental.

The trouble was Steven Solarz, the congressman from New York, insisted on treating the money as outright aid for the disposition of the United States, in other words, they are giving money and telling us what to do with it. On our part, we should (?put it to) the United States Congress, give us the money, call it any name they wish, but to realize that the money was in payment for the use of the military bases and that we could do with the money as we pleased.

Well, now that the misunderstanding has become clear, to avoid any further misunderstanding, to avoid things from getting worse, because they are bad as it is, we should renegotiate, and we should call military assistance military assistance. They can call aid aid, but what is rental should be rental.

You see our people too are confused. Yesterday the METRO MANILA TIMES headlined "U.S. Congress Yields on Rental Issue." They called it rent. The TIMES JOURNAL called it military assistance, that amount which was raised to \$25 to \$50 million. the BULLETIN used the word "aid." The DAILY EXPRESS also used the word "aid." Now if we in Manila cannot decide whether this money is aid or rental, how do you expect the Americans to do that? So to avoid any misunderstanding, useless loss of temper, why don't we sit down and decide what is it -- rental or aid? How much, and when will the payments be made, and for what?

#### 200 MARCH IN U.S. INVESTMENT PROTEST

HK261441 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Jul 85 p 16

[Text] A Makati rally yesterday denounced the reported \$100 million overseas investment of President Marcos, first Lady Imelda Marcos, ranking government officials and presidential cronies. Some 200 professionals, businessmen, employees, workers and students marched in Makati's business section, starting from Edsa corner Buendia Ave, to Ayala Ave. corner Paseo de Roxas where the rally was held. The rain-soaked demonstrators listened to speakers who blamed the Marcos government for the economic crisis and aggravating it by draining the country's foreign exchange.

Businessman Firmo Tripon of Bayan [New Nationalist Alliance] -- Manila described the financial scandal as the government's "greenback revolution," which sprouted condominiums and mansions in the U.S. He said the next move of the opposition should be to recover these overseas wealth.

Banker Mariano Miranda, an official of the Nationalist Alliance, said the issue of graft and corruption is rooted in "bureaucrat capitalism." He added that the overseas investments "salted the wounds" of the Filipino people. Other speakers included Alejandro Roces and Joey Rufino. Roces said the people will no longer tolerate a reimposition of martial law.

In a statement, a group of professionals belonging to the Society of Professionals for the Advancement of Democracy said while they hold the Marcos government accountable for the ill-gotten wealth and other "crimes." It put equal blame on the U.S. government for its continuous support of Marcos. The rally was organized by Makati-based cause-oriented groups among them the Nationalist Alliance and the August Twenty-One Movement.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Cesar Virata confessed that he is frustrated because of the many difficulties in tracing these investments because of the different laws involved. Speaking before the Batasan Press Corps at the Asian Institute of Tourism, Virata said that as a general rule, all Filipino investments abroad must seek approval of the Central Bank [CB]. But Virata admitted that "in many instances, it seems, that many Filipino investments abroad have not been applied for in an official way," in other words, they were invested without CB approval.



29 KILLED, 3 SURVIVE IN MINDANAO AMBUSH

HK270754 Hong Kong AFP in English 0750 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Manila, July 27 (AFP) -- Twenty-nine people, mostly civilians, were killed in a road ambush by suspected communist guerrillas in the southern Philippine province of South Cotabato, a newspaper reported here today.

Constabulary spokesman Major Abraham Sanes said the fatalities in the Thursday attack included 20 civilians, six government militiamen and three policemen, the METRO MANILA TIMES newspaper said. Military authorities here could not confirm the report.

The daily said the ambush occurred at a village near Maasin town, 1,000 kilometers (600 miles) south of here in the south of Mindanao Island, the hotbed of the New People's Army (NPA) rebellion. The police and militiamen reportedly boarded the truck full of commuters to investigate a stabbing incident in a nearby village and were waylaid, the daily added. Only three people survived the attack and were in serious condition at a hospital in general Santos City, it added.

The NPA, now numbering 15,000 according to independent estimates, is the military arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines.

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